

The Hartford Republican

Fine Job Work.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF ALL THE PEOPLE OF OHIO COUNTY

Subscription \$1 per Year

VOL. XXVI.

HARTFORD, OHIO COUNTY, KY., FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1914.

No. 28

SANITARY LAWS DISREGARDED

Health Habits Cause Disease in Kentucky.

Stinging Indictment By State Board of Health meeting at Frankfort.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 17.—In the biennial report of the state board of health to the governor, adopted today, comment is made on the fact that the first board was appointed by Gov. McCreary during his first term, and that now, under the Act of 1910, the board "for the first time is able to give in exact figures an actual invoice of the state of health of our population."

The report shows that in the thirty-three months of the operation of the vital statistics law there have been reported 19,851 births and 82,778 deaths, of the latter 33,866 being caused by preventable diseases. For each of these deaths, says the report, there were twenty-six cases of illness from the same cause, making a total of 541,856 cases of illness which ought to have been prevented.

During the last two years 157,562 microscopic examinations have been made in the bacteriological laboratory of specimens submitted to determine the kind of disease germs causing the malady being investigated, showing that physicians all over the state are availing themselves of the use of the laboratory. Hundreds of examinations of water have been made, and sanitary inspectors have been in the field conducting a campaign against tainted drinking water.

At a charge of \$1 for each examination the bacteriological laboratory has paid the expenses of the department for five years.

In the course of its annual report the board says:

"As a concrete example of present waste of energy and misdirected effort I submit a photograph taken during school hours in one of our common schools where the teacher was giving a lesson in music to a class of students every one of whom and the teacher himself was suffering from a preventable disease about which in their entire school course from the county school through the State University they would not hear a single word unless accidentally! The miserable text of which is required in our common schools by law, gives page on page of facts and names to be memorized which are useless even to doctors and neglects every principle of right living which should be, and is placed by progressive teachers as the first, last and most important lesson to be impressed upon the growing child."

"I have selected ten counties, typical as to health and disease conditions of all the rest, and the exact figures as to causes of death herewith. Similar figures are available as to every county."

Continuing the report says:

"All preventable diseases are spread directly or indirectly, by the discharges from the human body. Except tuberculosis, diphtheria and other affections of the lungs and air passages in which the seed or germs are carried in the sputum, and syphilis and gonorrhea, most of them are due to lack of care in the disposal of the discharges from the bowels and kidneys. Moses, the first great sanitarian, so fully recognized the danger from this neglect that he imposed the immediate burial of such discharges as a religious duty, and required each person to carry a pail with him for that purpose, with an improved health and life record for his people which seems incredible. This sanitary practice appears to have been lost to the world. Except in such parts of modern cities as have sewer systems, the country at large still tolerates the familiar and dangerous customs in this regard that has come down from ages, with epidemic and pestilences inseparable from disregard of the laws of nature and decency. Probably no people, even among the most barbarous, have persisted in filthier practices in the disposal of their discharges than

the inhabitants of unsewered cities, towns and country districts in the United States, including Kentucky. To say nothing of the high sick and death rate every month in every year from typhoid fever and other unquestionable filth diseases, 40 per cent of the thousands examined from every section of the state showed infection of some sort, by hookworm or other intestinal parasites, caused only by the pollution of the soil and food from human excrement. In most counties only a small per cent of either homes or schools have any privies, except such as are intended to hide the body while attention is given to the calls of nature. Such as they have are open to rats, chickens, often to hogs and dogs, and always to the flies, which live on and beamirch their bodies with fecal filth between meals, and on the food, hands and utensils in the unscreened kitchens and dining rooms at meal time. Where there are no privies of any kind, and this is probably true of more than half the dwellings and schools in Kentucky chimney and fence corners, and the surface of the back yards are used as substitutes by the women and children, the men using the stables or other out buildings with the same disgusting relations as to fowls, dogs, rats, flies and food. Often the weeds and sprouts are infested from such sources, frequently the shoes and indirectly the hands become so but unquestionably flies are the most common carriers of disease from such places, including hookworm and other parasites.

FOURTH DISTRICT MEMBER OF CONGRESS

Mixes up With Washington Lawyer Who Calls Him Liar.

Washington, Jan. 20.—A fist fight between Representative Johnson of Kentucky and John D. Shields, a Washington attorney, broke up a meeting today of the house committee of the District of Columbia.

After the two men clashed, and several blows were struck, Johnson broke away shouting, "Get me my pistol! I'll kill him!"

Johnson knocked Shields down before the clerks and spectators in the room could separate the combatants. Two clerks tried to hold Johnson, but he broke away and dashed for his private room, shouting for his revolver. A dozen persons in the room fled. When Johnson returned only the clerks remained, and the Kentuckian berated them for their interference, and the incident closed.

The fight followed the hearing on a bill increasing the wages of the crossing policemen, whom Shields represented.

Johnson declared he had heard that Shields collected a large lobbyist's fee on the bill. Shields demanded an opportunity to "reply to the false statements." Johnson then floored Shields with a blow under the eye.

Change Made in L., H. and St. L. Time Table.

The L., H. and St. L. Railroad changes in the time table which will become effective Sunday, January 18. Train No. 143 leaves Louisville at 4:15 p. m., arriving in Owensboro at 8:21 p. m., instead of 8:35 p. m., thus affording ample time for connection with the L. and N. southbound train leaving Henderson at 9:45 p. m., and close connection with the L. C. train which leaves Owensboro at 10:10 p. m. for Chicago. Train No. 147 will arrive in Owensboro at 8:20 a. m. instead of 7:13 a. m. Train No. 148, the Cloverport accommodation will arrive in Owensboro at 5:40 p. m. instead of 6:55 p. m.

Tobacco Meeting.

The Ohio County Consolidated Tobacco Growers met here Tuesday to consider matters of great importance to the Association. The court house was packed to its capacity, with earnest determined men who realized that a crisis was impending in the history of the tobacco growers of Ohio county. President Westfield presided and resolutions were adopted placing in the hands of the committee power to act on a sale but urging it not to sell below the price heretofore agreed upon.

SEVEN KILLED IN PISTOL DUEL

At State Penitentiary At McAlester Okla.

Three Convicts Cheered By Fifteen Hundred in Liberty Dash.

McAlester, Okla., Jan. 19.—Seven persons were killed and three injured during a pistol battle at the state penitentiary here late today when three prisoners, armed with revolvers, made a dash for liberty. The men broke from ranks while passing through a courtyard and ran through the office firing several shots at random. One struck Miss Mary Foster, a stenographer, in the leg.

In the corridor they encountered John R. Thomas, of Muskogee, a visitor to the prison, whom they shot dead. Tomas was formerly a federal judge and representative from Illinois.

Two guards intercepted the prisoners as they left the corridor and were shot dead.

In a running fight that ensued all three prisoners were killed.

The attempted mutiny occurred at the end of the day's work. Convicts Reed, Law and Kooztz worked in the tailor shop and when this work was done they approached the back door of the administration building office. They met John Martin, turnkey and beat him over the head with a revolver, and shot him through the cheek and robbed him of the keys.

The prisoners ran toward the warden's office and met Patrick Oakes, assistant warden and shot him dead.

The greatest confusion ensued and the convicts ran about shouting encouragement to the mutineers. By this time the guards were aroused and began firing. A random shot which passed through the door in the Bertillon office, killed H. H. Dwyer, superintendent of that department. F. C. Godfrey, a guard sprang directly in front of the mutineers and Reed shot him dead.

Judge Thomas, sitting in the warden's office came to the door and eventually was mistaken for the warden. A volley of bullets was fired at him, as he sank mortally wounded.

Fearing an alarm might be given by the telephone, three men wrecked the switchboard, and took Mary Foster, the operator with them using her as a shield. Only one shot was fired at the convicts as they made their way across the yard, cheered only by the 1,500 prisoners and it struck the woman.

As she sank to the ground wounded, the convicts sprang into the warden's buggy and drove away. Guards and prison officials quickly mounted horses and gave pursuit. They overtook the heavily loaded vehicle as the horse fell the convicts ceased firing. The officers found all three in a heap in the bullet riddled buggy dead.

Chine Reed for two years, for larceny; Tom Lane, five years for forgery and Charles Kooztz, forty years for murder, were the prisoners. R. Thomas, killed at McAlester today by prisoners attempting to escape from the state prison, formerly was a member of Congress from Illinois. He served five terms from the Fourth district of that state from 1879 to 1889. Shortly after his retirement he removed to Oklahoma, where in 1897 McKinley appointed him as a district judge.

Suicide Near Pleasant Ridge.

Mrs. Joe Simmons of the Maxwell neighborhood committed suicide by drowning herself in a pond, Sunday afternoon. Mrs. Simmons resided about four miles from Pleasant Ridge and was well known in that vicinity. Sunday afternoon her husband left home about 2 o'clock and went to a neighbors house to spend the afternoon, and she intended going to another place to pass the afternoon. Mr. Simmons returned home about dusk and found that his wife had not returned. He started to the place she was supposed to be visiting, and while passing by the pond, which is near the house, he saw a dress floating on the water. Realizing in a moment

what had happened he waded in and found the body of his wife. Life having been extinct for some time.

No message was left behind to account for the act, and it is thought that in a fit of despondency she took her life. She was about 54 years old.

Besides her husband she leaves one daughter. Mrs. Will Sumner of this city, to survive her.

The funeral services were conducted by Rev. J. A. Bennett of Uida Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the Mt. Carmel Baptist church. Interment was in the Mt. Carmel cemetery.—Owensboro Inquirer.

Beaver Dam Defeats Fordsville.

The Fordsville and Beaver Dam basketball teams met on the local court Saturday night and furnished the Hartford fans with a pretty game. During the first half it looked like anybodys game and was hotly contested, but at the sound of the referees whistle at the beginning of the second period it was apparent that Beaver would be the victor.

Neither team seemed in the best of condition but the victors showed flashes of form in the last half and a times Fordsville did splendid guarding. Neither team was lacking in support from the spectators and when a good play was made it was heartily applauded. Score, Beaver Dam 39; Fordsville 19.

Hartford College Notes

The mid-winter term began Jan. 19, 1914 with splendid prospects for a full attendance both in high school and normal work. Rev. R. D. Bennett, city, conducted devotional exercises and gave an excellent talk to the students. He was followed by Supt. Shultz who made a good talk full of encouragement and inspiration. Ex-Supt. Leach was also present and substituted for Mrs. Foster in sixth grade, she being absent on account of illness.

The following students enrolled in the various departments this week.

Misses Audrey Growbarger, McHenry; Rhoda Williams, Rockport; Irene Ward, Clarice Ward, Ward Dena Rial, No Creek; Mary Sue Johnson, McHenry; Lula Sullenger, Dukehurst; Zoda Raymond, Adaburg; Cecil Murphy, Hartford R. 1; Katherine Pendleton, Alice Taylor, Cliff Felix, Bessie Hudson, Annie Lee Taylor, Eleanor Petty, Edna Black, Winnie Wilson, Hartford; Jessie Park, No Creek; Corinne Shultz, Una Stevens, Beaver Dam; Messrs. James Coleman, Paradise; Ellis Bell, Matanzas; Arthur Hinton, Horton; Charley Ward, No Creek; Leslie Haserman, Walker Carter, Dukehurst; Robert Davis, Bada; Charlie Hawkins, Anthony Daniel, Bennetts; Earl Sheve, Rhea Daniel; Dukehurst; Earnest Wilson, Prentiss; Aaron Ross McHenry; Gilmore Keown, city.

Mr. Buford, of Frankfort, Prof. Leach and Col. Barnett, city, were visitors at chapel Wednesday morning. Mr. Buford, who is connected with the State forestry service and lecturer in farmers' institutes, made a splendid talk to the student body. The High School and Normal departments, were adjourned Thursday afternoon to attend special demonstration work of the farmers' institute.

The Hypathian Literary Society were guests of the Woman's Club Saturday afternoon, at the home of Mrs. H. E. Brown, when a splendid in commemoration of Robert E. Lee was given by the ladies.

Samuel Turley Dies.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 21.—Samuel Turley, 59, of Mt. Sterling, representative in the legislature, answered his last roll call last night at 10:50 o'clock.

He was stricken yesterday morning on his way to the house as he was entering the capitol with J. L. White, assistant inspector and examiner. While White ministered to him, a newspaper correspondent ran for Dr. J. N. McCormack, a house member.

Two physicians from the city were called and later two physicians were called from Lexington, but Turley died before they arrived. He had uremic poisoning. His wife and children arrived tonight shortly before he died. He was a farmer and a merchant of prominence.

Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of Geo. M. Maddox, deceased, must present them to me on or before February 1, 1914, or they will be forever barred.

W. H. MADDON,
Holt, Ky.

BACK TO FARM MOVEMENT

Urged To Cultivate Unused Tillable Land.

Only 21 Per Cent of Country's Acreage Cannot Be Used For Agriculture.

Washington, January 17.—Preliminary estimates by the Department of Agriculture show that of the 1,140,000,000 acres of tillable land in the United States, only 27 per cent of it is actually under cultivation. The estimates were based upon reports of 35,000 correspondents scattered in every State to ascertain the tillable area of the country, the amount of land unavailable for crops, but available for pasture or fruits, and the total acreage that can never be used for agricultural purposes. It is estimated that the United States, excluding its possessions, contains about 1,900,000,000 acres, of which about 60 per cent or 1,140,000,000 acres, is tillable. This includes land already under such cultivation and that which in the future may be brought under cultivation by clearing, drainage, irrigation, etc.

Of the entire acreage 361,000,000 acres, or 19 per cent are estimated to be non-tillable, but valuable for pasture or fruits. Only 21 per cent or 399,000,000 acres, was estimated to be of no use for agriculture either now or in the future.

According to the census of 1909, the land area in crops where acreage was given was 311,000,000 acres. This is approximately 16 per cent of the total land area, or about 27 per cent of the estimated potential tillable area of the United States, exclusive of its possessions. "In other words," says the department, "for every 100 acres that the now tilled, about 375 acres may be tilled when the country is fully developed." The increased production of the future, it is added, will be the result of increased yields per acre as well as extension of area.

When Zachary Taylor was a Boy.

There are few boys of today that have the strength, courage and physical endurance that Zachary Taylor had. These three characteristics, and bravery later on in life, won for him the presidency of the United States.

Zachary was the third son of Colonel and Mrs. Dick Taylor. He was born at their plantation in Orange county, Virginia, November 24, 1784. When he was less than a year old his father migrated to Kentucky. Although the land in his Virginia plantation was good and brought in a fair living he had hopes of something better in Kentucky.

The journey across country was a perilous one, full of danger and privation. The Indians were on the warpath and every day there were reports of white men being killed by them. Sometimes whole families were massacred. However, nothing discouraged Colonel Taylor. As quickly as possible he made a clearing in the woods and built a log cabin home just five miles from the site of the present city of Louisville. They were in constant danger of death. Every settler who was old enough to use a rifle was at all times a soldier, ready to answer a call to arms instantly. In such an atmosphere and receiving such impressions little Zachary grew to be a boy of more than common muscular strength and endurance.

All the early education the boy received related to history. He was thoroughly acquainted with all the stories of the revolutionary war and the campaigns in which his father and his father's friends had served. He knew all about Daniel Boone and other great hunters of Kentucky. All the talk around him had to do with the feats of daring men, both red and white. And it aroused in him a desire to excel all the daring and brave men of the past. As a result of this at a very early age he became an expert in the use of weapons.

In those days horses were plentiful and Zachary learned to be an expert rider. Racing on horseback was one of the chief outdoor sports of the time. Zachary took great delight in winning the races. The young

man not only rode well, but was a good swimmer. There were no bridges to speak of, so it often happened that people would have to swim across. One March when Zachary was still very young he swam across the Ohio river from the Kentucky to the Indiana side.

At last a chance came for the boy to attend school. A schoolmaster from New England came to the settlement to teach the young people such subjects as would fit them to enter college. Zachary was not overly fond of his books and was a little slow to learn, but grew more interested as he grew older.

Finally he decided the best thing for him to do was to start a farm for himself although his ambition in life was to become a brave war official.

In 1804 war with the Indians again broke out and there was a call for volunteers. As there was apparently no official opening for Zachary, he enlisted as a private. His older brother, however, was appointed lieutenant. But he died soon and the appointment was given to Zachary.

The opening of the military career he had so long waited for had come at last and at a time when there seemed to be no immediate prospect for active service.

Young Taylor was not a lieutenant long. Because of his courage he was soon promoted to the position of captain. A few years later he was again promoted, becoming major of the Seventh Infantry.

Every position Zachary Taylor held in life he made worth while. His courage and self-confidence never failed him. He was very popular and in 1849 was elected President of the United States by a large majority. But President Taylor was an old man and the cares and worries of so important an office were too much for him. He had served less than eighteen months when, due to a little exertion, he broke down completely, and died a few days later.—Chicago Record-Herald.

L. M. Stetler Dead.

Mr. L. M. Stetler died at his home, near Cromwell, Wednesday and was buried at Oakwood, Hartford, yesterday morning. He had been ill for several months, having undergone a serious surgical operation. Mr. Stetler was 75 years old and belonged to one of the old families of the county. His ancestors were among the pioneers of the State and figured largely in the early history of Ohio county. He leaves one son, Mr. Guy Stetler, who is manager for Williams Coal Co.

Farmers' Institute.

The Ohio County Farmers' Institute was held here Wednesday and Thursday of this week. At the afternoon session Wednesday the following officers were elected: President, Henry Leach; Vice President, Henry Pirtle; Secretary James Brown; Representative to State Institute, Henry Leach; Alternates, Henry Pirtle and James Brown. The lectures on both days were exceptionally good, but the attendance was very poor. However, better on the last day. Those who came here were well pleased with all the talks and demonstrations. A large audience heard the lady on Domestic Science yesterday afternoon.

Death of Capt. A. B. Stanley.

Capt. A. B. Stanley died at his home in Beaver Dam Tuesday morning from cancer of the face, after a lingering illness. Services were conducted at the home by Revs. Jarman and Lawrence Wednesday at 1 o'clock, after which the interment took place at the Beaver Dam cemetery. Capt. Stanley was in the 94th year of his age. Until a few years ago he resided near Wysox where he had been a successful farmer. He was a gallant Union soldier, gaining the rank of captain in the 26 Regt., Ky. Volunteer Infantry. He leaves a wife and a number of children to mourn his loss. Capt. Stanley was one of God's noble men and popular with his fellowmen. He was the father of Dr. A. F. Stanley who practiced his profession at Hartford some years ago, but who now lives in Colorado.

Special Offer.

The Daily Louisville Herald during January, 1914, and the Hartford Republican by mail for one year, at special price of \$2.75. Kentucky's greatest newspaper delivered at your home each day including your home paper, at the price of \$2.75. This offer positively expires on January 31, 1914.

PROFIT - SHARING SALE

IS ON IN FULL BLAST!

Rapid Selling and a Force of Courteous Salespeople to Wait on You.

A stupendous array of bargains from the opening until the close of this sale. To stay away from this bargain-giving event would be as unreasonable as doing yourself some personal injury. Make your arrangements to be here.

EXTRA SPECIALS.

Hope Bleached Cotton, at per yard 7 1-2c
Hoosier Unbleached Cotton, at per yard 5 1-2c

A CORRECTION.

Clarette Soap, 8 bars for 25c, Instead of 7 as advertised.

E. P. Barnes & Bro.

Beaver Dam, Kentucky.

AN ESKIMO DINNER

It Was Not Very Dainty, but It Was a Satisfying Feast.

SEAL MEAT AND BLOOD SOUP.

The First Course Was Served Out of Hand, and the Second in Musk Ox Horn Drinking Cups—The Hospitality Extended to Explorer Stefansson.

An interesting description of the hospitality of Eskimos is given by Vilhjalmur Stefansson in his paper, "My Guest in the Arctic," in Harper's Magazine. At one stage of his adventures the writer found himself among Eskimos who had never before seen white people. He says:

"Like our distant ancestors, no doubt, these people fear most of all things the evil spirits that are likely to appear to them at any time in any guise, and next to that they fear strangers. Our first greeting had been a bit doubtful and dramatic through our being mistaken for spirits, but now they had felt of us and talked with us and knew we were but common men. Strangers were, it is true, but we were only three among forty of them and were therefore not to be feared. Besides, they told us they knew we could harbor no guile from the freedom and frankness with which we came among them; for, they said, a man who plots treachery never turns his back to those whom he intends to stab from behind.

"Before the house which they immediately built for us was quite ready for our occupancy children came running from the village to announce that their mothers had dinner ready. The houses were so small that it was not convenient to invite all three of us into the same one to eat; besides, it was not etiquette to do so, as we now know. Each of us was therefore taken to a different place. My host was the seal hunter whom we had first approached on the ice. His house would, he said, be a fitting one in which to offer me my first meal among them, for his wife had been born farther west on the mainland coast than any one else in their village, and it was even said that her ancestors had not belonged originally to their people, but were immigrants from the westward. She would therefore like to ask me questions.

"It turned out, however, that his wife was not a talkative person, but motherly, kindly and hospitable, like all her countrywomen. Her first questions were not of the land from which I came, but of my footgear. Weren't my feet just a little damp, and might

she not put my boots out for me and dry them over the lamp? She had boiled some seal meat for me, but she had not boiled any fat, for she did not know whether I preferred the blubber boiled or raw. They always cut it in small pieces and ate it raw themselves, but the pot still hung over the lamp, and anything she put into it would be cooked in a moment.

"When I told her that my tastes quite coincided with theirs, as in fact they did, she was delighted. People were much alike then, after all, though they came from a great distance. She would accordingly treat me exactly as if I were one of their own people come to visit them from afar.

"When we had entered the house the boiled pieces of seal meat had already been taken out of the pot and lay steaming on a sideboard. On being assured that my tastes in food were not likely to differ from theirs, my hostess picked out for me the lower joint of a seal's foreleg, squeezed it firmly between her hands to make sure nothing should later drip from it, and handed it to me, along with her own copper bladed knife. The next most desirable piece was similarly squeezed and handed to her husband, and others in turn to the rest of the family.

"As we ate we sat on the front edge of the bed platform, holding each his piece of meat in the left hand and the knife in the right. This was my first experience with a knife of native copper. I found it more than sharp enough and very serviceable.

"Our meal was of two courses—the first, meat; the second, soup. The soup is made by pouring cold seal blood into the boiling broth immediately after the cooked meat has been taken out of the pot and stirring briskly until the whole comes nearly—but never quite—to a boil. This makes a soup of a thickness comparable to our English pea soup, but if the pot be allowed to come to a boil the blood will coagulate and settle to the bottom. When the soup is a few degrees from boiling the lamp above which the pot is swung is extinguished and a few handfuls of snow are stirred into the soup to bring it to a temperature at which it can be freely drunk. By means of a small dipper the housewife then fills the large musk ox horn drinking cups and assigns one to each person. If the number of cups is short two or more persons may share the contents of one cup or a cup may be refilled when one is through with it and passed to another.

"After I had eaten my fill of fresh seal meat and drunk two pint cupfuls of blood soup my host and I moved farther back on the bed platform, where we could sit comfortably, propped up against bundles of soft catfish skins, while we talked of various things.

Adversity has the effect of driving talents which in prosperous circumstances would have lain dormant.—Horace.

SHUN FRAYED COLLARS.

They Are Apt to Irritate the Neck and Cause Carbuncles.

The back of the neck is the commonest place for a carbuncle to appear. It is a most sensitive spot, not so much on the surface of the skin as in the underlying tissues, wherein are great nerves that communicate very closely with the brain. And it is in these tissues that the carbuncle spreads its "roots."

A carbuncle is a breaking down of the tissue caused by the germs called streptococcus and staphylococcus. These are the principal but by no means the only pus producing germs. They eat and break down the tissues. The white corpuscles of the blood rush to the spot and try to devour the attacking bacteria. Millions of them perish in the attempt, and pus is really a mixture of dead white corpuscles and germs that are exuding virulent poisons.

Carbuncles select the back of the neck so often because of the irritation caused by the collar if this be slightly frayed or roughened by careless laundering. The back of the neck is almost as much exposed to dirt as are the backs of the hands and needs washing almost as often. The rubbing of the collar scrapes off the scaly surface of the skin, which is its protection against germs of disease. This being gone, the germs enter unopposed.

A collar button pressing constantly on the one spot may produce the same effect.

And in a few days you are going around with a bandage on your neck and suffering awful torture. Fortunately the doctors have discovered an antitoxin that quickly cures carbuncles. Yet even when this is administered the patient is doomed to much pain.

The moral of all this is: Don't wear a collar that is the least bit frayed.—New York World.

HER SCHEME FAILED.

Plight of a Singer Who Yearned to Captivate Ludwig II.

King Ludwig II. of Bavaria had a wonderful winter garden at Munich, which was built on the roof of the residence. There was also an artificial lake with a painted panoramic background of the Himalaya mountains, and when the king sat in the garden a "property" moon shed its gaseous light above the snow capped peaks.

The king used often to command artists from the theater to perform in the winter gardens, and I remember the fate which befell Josephina Schofsky, a large, tall woman, whose one wish in life was to attract Ludwig's notice. As all singers sang hidden behind screens, Josephina's chances of meeting the king face to face were exceedingly small. But what woman is ever

at a loss for an expedient? She knew how chivalrously romantic Ludwig could be on occasions, so she decided she would fall into the lake and entreat him to rescue her.

The eventful evening arrived. Josephina warbled her sweetest for the benefit of the listening monarch and when the song was over plunged heavily into the lake.

There was a tremendous noise, and the water splashed to the topmost summit of the "Himalayas," but the lady remained chin deep in the lake, whose still waters were not so deep as they looked. "Save me, save me, Lohengrin!" cried the agitated singer.

The king rang the bell. "Get that woman out of the lake and send her home," he commanded, and the dripping Josephina, sadder and wiser, walked out of the water and out of the residence forever.—Countess Marie Larisch.

A Letter For Schiller.

Schiller once received a letter which took five years to reach him. In 1793 the national convention created the author of "The Robbers" a French citizen as a tribute of admiration for the revolutionary ideas expressed in that work. The clerk charged with the dispatch of this civic diploma addressed the cover to "Citoyen Gille," and Schiller did not receive it until 1798. On its receipt he wrote: "This document has come to me from the kingdom of the dead. Danton and Claviere attested it. The covering letter is signed by Roland. All three have passed away."—London Chronicle.

Defining the Oyster.

"Now," asked the teacher, "who can tell me what an oyster is?"

Silence for a moment, while small brows were knit in strained effort at remembrance. Then little Tommy's facial muscles relaxed, and eagerly he raised his hand.

"I know!" he triumphantly announced. "An oyster is a fish built like a nut."—Everybody's.

She Smacked of Books.

"They tell me you kissed Miss Sonnet, the poetess, on yesterday's automobile excursion."

"Yes. That is true."

"Indeed! And how did you—ah—find her?"

"Miss Sonnet has a marked literary taste."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

No Exaggeration.

"You told me you were worth a million, and I find that you have only a paltry \$10,000," said Blathers' partner.

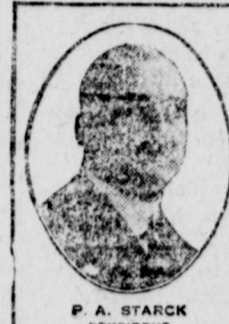
"Well \$10,000 is 1,000,000 cents," said Blathers.—Harper's Weekly.

Commercial Valuation.

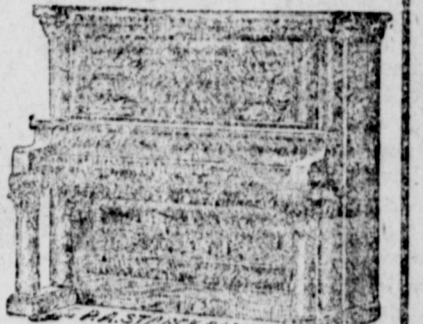
"Politeness costs nothing."

"Yes," replied the gentleman of the old school. "Perhaps that's why people have so little respect for it."—Washington Star.

Starck Pianos



No Money in Advance—Satisfaction Guaranteed—Lowest Factory Prices—Easiest Terms—A Saving of \$100 to \$200—From Factory Direct



30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL IN YOUR OWN HOME

We will ship you a beautiful Starck Piano for 30 days' free trial, in your home. No cash payment required. All we ask is that you will play upon, use and test this piano for 30 days. If, at the end of that time, you do not find it the highest grade, sweetest toned and finest piano in every way, that you have ever seen for the money, you are at perfect liberty to send it back, and we will, in that event, pay the freight both ways. This Starck Piano must make good with you, or there is no sale.

Save \$150.00 or More

We ship direct to you from our factory, at prices that save you upwards of \$150.00 in the cost of your piano. We guarantee to furnish you a better piano for the money than you can secure elsewhere. You are assured of receiving a satisfactory sweet toned durable high grade piano.

Easy Payments

You pay no cash down, but after 30 days of trial, you can begin payment on the lowest, easiest terms ever suggested by a piano manufacturer. These terms are arranged to suit your convenience, and it is possible for you to buy a piano for your home, without paying the money.

25-Year Guarantee

Every Starck Piano is guaranteed for 25 years. This guarantee has back of it over 50 years of piano experience, and the reputation of an old-established, responsible piano house.

50 Free Music Lessons

To every purchaser of Starck Pianos, we give free music lessons. In one of the best known schools in Chicago. These lessons you can take in your own home, by mail. This represents one year's free instruction.

2nd-Hand Bargains

We have constantly on hand a large number of slightly used and second-hand pianos of all standard makes taken in exchange for new Starck Pianos and Player-Pianos. The following are a few sample bargains:

Weber \$110.00

Steinway 92.00

Chickering 90.00

Kimball 95.00

Starck 195.00

Send for our latest complete second-hand bargain list.

Starck Player-Pianos

Starck Player-Pianos are the best and most beautiful Player Pianos on the market. You will be delighted with the many exclusive features of these wonderful instruments, and will be pleased with the very low prices at which they can be secured.

Piano Book Free

Send today for our new beautifully illustrated piano book which gives you a large amount of information regarding pianos. This book will interest and please you. Write today.

P. A. STARCK PIANO CO., 1343 Starck Bldg., CHICAGO

Who Has the Lucky Number?

3173 GET THE BARREL OF OLD QUALITY

Or we will give the cash if the one drawing this number would prefer it. Bring it in and take your choice.

P. R. LANCASTER & CO. 319 W. Third Street Owensboro, Ky.

Distributors of OLD W. S. STONE PREMIER PURE OLD QUALITY



THE E. W. SMITH CO.

Incorporated.

Owensboro, Kentucky

The Largest Complete House Furnishing Store in Western Kentucky.

Everything in Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Window Shades, Matting, Lace Curtains, Stoves, Ranges and Refrigerators shown in large varieties. ONE PRICE and PLAIN FIGURES IS SMITH'S WAY. WRITE US FOR CUTS AND PRICES.

Prompt Attention Given Mail Orders. We Pay The Freight.

(Mention The Republican)

DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL

AT HALF PRICE

DURING

JANUARY
FEBRUARY

THE HARTFORD REPUBLICAN

Has made a special arrangement whereby the Daily Courier-Journal can be furnished one year for \$3.00, six months \$1.75, by mail (Sunday not included) to all persons who will give their orders to us during the months named above. Better still, you can have the Daily Courier-Journal and THIS PAPER one year each

For Only \$3.75.

After February 28, 1914, the price of the Daily Courier-Journal alone is \$6.00 a year. Take advantage of this special Bargain Offer at once and REDUCE THE HIGH COST OF LIVING.

To Get Advantage of This Cut Rate, Orders Must Be Sent Us, Not to the Courier-Journal.

DOOMED TO A LIVING DEATH.

French Convicts Leave Hope Behind When They Enter Cayenne.

Cayenne—red pepper to the world at large, hell to the few thousand of convicts transported to this isolated northeastern corner of equatorial South America. Here, it was rumored, existed one of the world's most antiquated and revolting penal systems, where thousands of men are exiled and doomed to a living death. Men from French Guiana had intimated conditions which vied with the cruelties of the old convict ships.

Groups of convicts lounged about or lay sick and incapacitated on the verandas. At night the barred iron door of each dormitory is locked, and outside paces a guard, revolver in hand. Sometimes under cover of darkness the inmates settle feuds. Occasionally to establish leaders rival gangs fight with endgels, knives and even paving stones. Some disabled, others dead, the most indomitable are reconciled and form a tyrannical secret society.

Many a poor wretch dreads the night hours, and one suspected of informing may be set upon by an enraged pack. Occasionally murder is committed in profound silence, and daylight finds a dead or dying convict in the passageway or entrance. Questioning is useless, and few guards will risk life in entering the barracks when smothered cries and cursings warn them of internal strife.

All the men I talked with were well disposed toward me, one in particular—a tall, well educated man with a pair of dark rimmed glasses and large eyes fearfully strained through inability to secure proper lenses.

"You must not lose hope," I told a group and almost swallowed my own words. "Hope!" burst out the rich, tremulous voice of the tall man. "It is always the same; there is no hope here." "No; no hope here!" was the echoed murmur of his comrades.—Charles Wellington Furlong in Harper's Magazine.

VARICOSE VEINS.

Their Causes and Effects and the Treatment They Require.

A varicose vein is an enlarged and twisted vein, generally in the leg. It is caused by stagnation of the blood. Often the patient has a hereditary predisposition to varicose veins or he has a weak heart, with a consequent tendency to sluggish venous circulation.

Anything that interferes with the flow of blood through the veins may bring on an attack. Pressure from a tight garter and very severe muscular exertion are often exciting causes. Persons who are obliged to stand for several hours at a time, like policemen, washerwomen and saleswomen, are often subject to this trouble. Under ordinary conditions the blood in the legs must run up hill constantly in order to regain the heart. In the case of those who stand most of the day the blood has to work hard hour after hour in order to overcome the force of gravity, and as a result the veins gradually enlarge and harden.

In mild cases of varicose veins, especially in young and otherwise healthy people, the symptoms are very slight. There is a feeling of weight in the leg and a dull ache toward the end of the day. The ache is soon relieved by the patient's resting with the leg somewhat raised so that the blood can flow back more easily. Sometimes painful cramps complicate the trouble, and the cramp is likely to return again and again until life becomes a burden.

More serious complications are thrombosis or the clotting of the blood in the vein and phlebitis (or inflammation of a vein). Often a form of eczema appears in the skin of the leg, or an ulcer may arise. When varicose veins are very troublesome surgical treatment is advisable, but the milder cases can be much relieved by rest and proper bandaging.—Youth's Companion.

Varlet and Valet.

"We have only ourselves, or, rather, our forefathers, to blame for the trouble about the pronunciation of 'valet,'" says the London Chronicle. "If they had stuck to 'varlet' there would have been no difficulty. 'Valet' and 'varlet' are the same word, meaning originally just a boy, the diminutive of 'vassal,' a man. Unfortunately when our ancestors applied a word meaning a boy to signify a servant they went on to make it bear a scornful sense. And so 'varlet' degenerated hopelessly. Just as did 'knave,' which is simply the German 'knaue,' boy."

Indisputable Evidence.

"Say, father," said little Fred, "did you ever have another wife besides mother?"

"Why, certainly not," said the father. "How do you happen to ask such a question, my boy?"

"Well, father," continued the boy, "I saw in the family Bible that you married Anne Domini, 1892, and I know that wasn't mother, for her name was Mary Parsons when she was a girl."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Eating and Talking.

We all eat too much, and it is little wonder—there is so much to eat. And we all talk too much, because there is so much to talk about.—New Orleans Picayune.

He is educated who is master of himself and of his task.—Peabody.

When Your Blood is Right, Your Whole System is Right.

If You Have any Blood or Skin Disease Do Not Delay
Until It Is too Late but Order

TO-DAY!

THE HOT SPRINGS REMEDY

A Complete and Positive Remedy for

**SYPHILIS,
ERYSIPELAS,
ECZEMA,
ACNE,
MALARIA,
RHEUMATISM**

And All Other Forms of Blood and Skin Diseases.

Hot Springs Physicians Pronounce this the Greatest Blood and Skin Remedy Ever Placed on the Market.

Full Course Treatment, Six Bottles, \$18.00. Singles Bottles, \$5.00

WE PREPARE A REMEDY FOR EVERY DISEASE.

Our Treatment for Female Ills is the Greatest of Its Kind Ever Offered Suffering Women.

Write Us Your Troubles. All Correspondence Strictly Private.

HOT SPRINGS MEDICINE CO.

803 1-2 Central Ave.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

On Raw Material Only.

Our competitors across the water are on equal terms with us on raw material, but that is all. From the ground up to delivery of cloth they have a big advantage. Construction costs are not much more than one-half as much as in this country. Why? Because the bricklayers over there do not receive 70 cents an hour and have a social secretary, financial assistant and several helpers furnished them. The carpenters are not being paid 55 cents an hour, and the plumbers do not get 60 cents an hour with one or two assistants for each first-class workman. The foreign wage for mill construction is not one-half that paid in America. Mill operators are paid about one-half the American wage, and boys and girls start in at 12 years of age on half time for a year, and then work for around \$1.75 a week until 18 years of age.—Fibre and Fabric.

For Frost Bites and Chapped Skin.

For frost bitten ears, fingers and toes; chapped hands and lips, chilblains, cold sores, red and rough skins, there is nothing to equal Bucklen's Arnica Salve. Stops the pain at once and heals quickly. In every home there should be a box handy all the time. Best remedy for all skin diseases, itching eczema, tetters, piles, etc., 25c. All druggists or by mail, H. E. Bucklen & Co., Philadelphia or St. Louis.

Reduced.

Some of the pretty summer things the girls have put away are so filmy that the moths this winter will have to go on a hunger strike.—Youngstown Telegram.

An Ideal Woman's Laxative.

Who wants to take salts, or castor oil, when there is nothing better than Dr. King's New Life Pills for all bowel troubles. They act gently and naturally on the stomach and liver, stimulate and regulate your bowels and tone up the entire system. Price, 25c. At all Druggists. H. E. Bucklen & Co., Philadelphia or St. Louis.

Slow but Sure.

Justice, though she halts, seldom fails to catch the man she pursues.—Horace.

But keeping him is another story.—The Office Boy.

Did you know that Calomel is Mercury, and that its mercurious effects will ruin the system, while Grissby's Liv-Ver-Lax is purely vegetable, and can be used with perfect safety? Ask J. H. Williams, Hartford, Ky. 1D2y

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Grissby's Liv-Ver-Lax, that delicious liver syrup, has displaced calomel in nearly every home. Good for grown-ups and children alike. Ask J. H. Williams, Hartford, Ky. 1D2y

FREE TO EVERY KENTUCKIAN

All Pictures of Kentucky's Governors

From the foundation of the State to the present time—The only complete collection in existence

Pictures of all Presidents of the United States, from Washington to Wilson. Flags of all Nations in colors. The very latest Kentucky Map showing Counties, towns, railroads, Congressional districts, etc. Latest Kentucky Census. Full and complete picture of the United States. Full and complete picture of the world. In this historical Kentucky sketch is given the political statistics from the foundation of the State to the present time. It includes—All State Officials. Executive Department. All Departments of the State Government with the heads of each Department and the clerical force with their salaries. Various Kentucky Boards and Commissions with their staffs with officers and salaries. Political Committees and Organizations of the State. Kentucky United States Senators. Kentucky Chief Justices. Speakers of the Kentucky House. Congressional Delegates. Railroad Commission. Senatorial Districts. Counties of Kentucky, when made and from what Counties.

All of the Vital Statistics of Kentucky.

This unique and valuable Atlas is free to all Evening Post subscribers. If not now a subscriber, send \$3.00 for a full year's subscription, or \$2.00 for a six months' subscription by mail.

Please understand, these rates are by mail only, and not through carrier or agent.

OUR SPECIAL COMBINATION OFFER:

Daily Evening Post, one year	\$3.00
Kentucky Governor's Wall Chart	\$1.50
Hartford Republican, 1 yr	\$1.00
ALL THREE FOR	\$5.50

WHY NOT MAKE \$200.00 A MONTH - - That's \$50.00 a Week, almost \$10.00 a Day

Selling Victor Safes and fire-proof boxes to merchants, doctors, lawyers, dentists and well-to-do farmers, all of whom realize the need of a safe, but do not know how easy it is to own one. Salesmen declare our proposition one of the best, clean-cut money-making opportunities ever received. Without previous experience YOU can duplicate the success of others. Our handsomely illustrated 20-page catalog will enable you to present the subject to customers in as interesting a manner as though salesmen receive advice and instructions for selling safes, giving convincing talking points which it is impossible for a prospective customer to deny. Why don't YOU be the first to apply from your vicinity before someone else gets the territory? We can favor only one salesman out of each locality.

The 25th anniversary of our company was celebrated by erecting the most modern safe factory in the world. White-awake men who received our special selling instructions, rendered it necessary to increase our output. We are selling many thousands of dollars' worth of safes every month, but to learn all particulars it will cost you only the price of a postal card.

Ask for Catalogue 107.

**THE VICTOR
SAFE & LOCK CO.**

CINCINNATI, OHIO

Our New Home. Capacity 20,000 Safes Annually.

Hartford Republican.

Entered according to law at the Postoffice at Hartford, Ky., as mail matter of the second class.

C. M. BARNETT, Editor & Proprietor
ALLISON BARNETT, Associate Editor

Address all communications to
The Hartford Republican.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers desiring the paper sent to a new address must give the old address in making the request.
Business Locals and Notices 10c per line and 5c per line for each additional insertion.
Obituaries, Resolutions and Card of Thanks 5c per line, money in advance.
Church Notices for services free, but other church advertisements, 5c per line.
Anonymous communications will receive no attention.

TELEPHONES.

Cumberland.....123
Farmers' Mutual.....50

FRIDAY, JANUARY 23.

Farmers; raise more corn, more cattle, more grass, more hogs, more anything but tobacco. That is the only sure way to keep from being oppressed by the tobacco trust.

That \$100,000 Governor's mansion was opened Tuesday night with a ball, and it is said the aged ruler of Kentucky ambled over the floors like a two year old, seemingly unmindful of the \$2,500,000 State debt. Nero also fiddled while Rome burned.

County Judge Wilson and Road Engineer T. H. Benton should have the hearty and enthusiastic support of every citizen in the county in their efforts to determine the best way to improve our system of road work. Do not remain away from your meeting and then put in the next few months "cussing" the bad roads and the failure to improve them. If you have a suggestion to make, now is the time and your district meeting is the place to make it.

The present Legislature is making a bold show for economy as far as the charitable institutions of the State are concerned, but it lost its reputation with us when it passed a joint resolution providing for the following extra help, which was not provided for in the constitution: In the House—Four guards to assist the Doorkeeper at \$5 a day each; guard for gallery, \$5; stenographer to Chief Clerk, \$6; three stenographers to members, \$5 each; bill clerk, \$4; two mail clerks, \$4 each; five messengers, \$2.50 each; messenger for Speaker, \$4; two assistant bill clerks, \$5 each; assistant to Enrolling Clerk, \$5; total \$102.50.

In the Senate—Two assistant doorkeepers, \$5 each; copyist to Enrolling clerk, \$5; two stenographers, clerk, \$2; two messengers, \$2.50 each; assistant cloakroom keeper, \$3; reading clerk, \$5.50; two stenographers, \$5 each; stenographer to President, \$5; stenographers to clerks, \$5; messenger to President, \$3; total \$61.
A total of \$163.50 per day or about \$15,000 for the session. It is admitted that the state is now in debt more than \$2,500,000 and the debt is increasing at a rapid rate. Looks to us, down here in the sticks, like they might have gotten along without the extra help in view of this indebtedness.

THE HOME SOCIETY.

An orphan's home and an "orphans' home society" are two very different institutions. The former is a place where children who are bereft of parents or friends to care for them, are raised and educated. The latter is an organization which pretends to find homes for such children and to furnish jobs for people, at high salaries, who cannot do anything else and who use the State's money with which to lobby through increased appropriations. The editor of this paper began warning our people against the Kentucky Orphans' Home Society three years ago. A representative came to Hartford for years and secured from fifty to one hundred dollars from the Fiscal Court. He would beg and secure a gift from every Sunday school in town, besides hundreds of dollars from individuals. All of this time they were receiving from the State enough aid to find two homes for every child they placed. While the superintendent was being paid a salary of \$5,000 per year. More than twice as much as we pay to the superintendents of our asylums. A few days ago when Mr. Bingham, who has some connection with this institution, was before a legislative probe committee, at Frankfort, he was asked if he didn't think this salary out of proportion to that paid other persons holding similar positions in the pay of the State. He replied that this salary was not paid out of State funds but from contributed funds. In other words it is paid out of the money begged from poor Sunday schools all over Kentucky. What a shame!
There are other serious objections

to this institution, to our mind. They have an iron clad rule, where they take a child from a parent, who may not be able to care for it, that the child is never more to see or hear of that parent or its people. If this is not a perpetuation of barbarity, we should like to have an example. Besides, instances have come to light which show that sometimes at least, these children are placed in homes where their moral surroundings were worse than any from which they could have been taken. If we could have our way the legislature would not appropriate a dollar for this Home Society (?) and would take steps to recover the thousands already given it.

THE TOBACCO SITUATION.

For the past two years Ohio county tobacco growers have been especially unfortunate, not only because of too much rain and too little rain, but because of our line-up in organization. Last year the tobacco buyers seemingly refused to buy the crop in Ohio county as a punishment for the loyalty which our growers had shown for many years to organization. This year when the consolidated system was offered, our people went into it almost solidly, not as we understand to fight the Society of Equity, but in an effort to bring together all the different organizations which had been used by the tobacco trust heretofore as a club with which to kill out the organization itself. For some reason the Green River Growers which many believe, whether justly or not, to be simple and adjunct to the tobacco trust, refused to go into any agreement whereby the entire crop could be sold at one time. This organization was followed by a remnant of the American Society of Equity in some of the counties. Now, these two organizations have sold according to newspaper reports, deliveries are to begin next Monday. They claim to control about twelve million pounds of tobacco, although we are quite sure from all the information we can obtain they do not control one third this amount. The report of the meeting of the Society of Equity in McLean county was that it was attended by only thirteen persons and that the sale was defeated by one majority. The truth is the great bulk of tobacco in McLean, Davies, Hancock and Ohio is controlled by the consolidated organization and the other organizations should act with this one, and it is a crime for them to push what tobacco they have on the market and thus feed the trust and furnish it with a club to ruin their brother growers who have not pooled with them. The time has come when this whole matter must be settled in some way. It cannot go on under existing conditions, without serious consequences. It may seem a difficult thing to do, but the best solution to the tobacco problem would be for the farmers not to obligate themselves to hold for a selling price, or raise only a certain number of acres, but to sign a binding obligation and make it as near unanimous as possible, never to raise another pound of tobacco. This will solve the problem and solve it good and strong for all time. Our people become worked up over the injustice practiced toward them to such an extent that it is positively detrimental to our good citizenship. On last Tuesday we saw a great meeting in the Courthouse at Hartford composed of the very bone and sinew of the farmers of Ohio county. They realized, many of them, the very necessities of life for their families depended upon a settlement of the tobacco question. It is no wonder they were nervous and easy excited. Is it worth while to engage in an occupation about which clusters so much injustice, so much toil and so much strife in order to realize a mere pittance as a reward? Let us drive it from our country, raise more corn, hogs, grass, cattle, etc., and let the trust look elsewhere for victims.

Not Right Kind of Filling.

The following from the Cynthia Democrat is so good that we reproduce it.
If the country newspapers printed one-fourth of the stuff sent by the agricultural station, the Horticultural society, the Humane societies, the Y. M. C. A., the Sunday school conventions, the state agricultural department, the suffragettes, the Antislavery league, the state fair, the Antituberculosis association, the prison commissioners, the Panama exposition, the American Medical association, the Antiwhite Slavery, the Antipoisoned Needle Squad, the candidate for United States senator, the United States Geographical survey and scores of other "causes" that seek free advertising space, there would not be room enough left to comment on the state of the weather or call attention to the new paint on St. Perkins' old barn thereby depriving the city papers of their chief source of humor. Yet there are kindly hearted people who actually think an editor is glad to get something to "fill up on."

HAS NOT MADE LIVING ANY CHEAPER

But Free-Trade Has Cut Profits of Americans and Added to Profits of Foreigners.

Lower cost of living here?
Wasn't Tariff reduction to lower the cost of living?

Beef meat has gone up 6 to 16 percent, yet they don't pay as much as before for steers.

September 26, 1912, top-notch cattle brought in Chicago \$8.40 to \$11.00 per hundred pounds
In September, 1913, they brought \$7.10 to \$9.30 per hundred.

This means that the beef merchant bought of the beef raiser a 1,400-pound steer for \$23.80 less than one year ago. Yet consumers are charged more for their beefsteak than in 1912.

The Tariff has been reduced from 15 cents per bushel on oats to 6 cts. per bushel.

And when Canada takes off the duty on oats which it imports oats will come in here free.

Five hundred thousand bushels of Canadian oats have already appeared in Chicago, having paid the 6 cents duty.

The American farmer must therefore expect a less price for oats very soon.

Already wheat has gone down in price. All other grains will fall in price.

Meanwhile the consumer pays as much as ever for flour.

Butter and cheese producers are brought into competition with the Canadian producer, but without material benefit to the butter and cheese eater.

Dealers in all the productions will keep the prices to the consumer at the very top, as it now seems.

The administration is brought face to face with the fact that the Tariff does not make life necessities dear.

Until trade monopolies grabbed the necessities of life the law of supply and demand absolutely governed the prices of what we eat. The middleman has become and is the carbuncle which is sapping the vitality of civilization, as this paper has said time and again.

Democrats said that the monopoly was the directed result of the Tariff. Now, we shall see if the monopolist drops away after Tariff reduction.

Republicans say that the monopoly has no relation to the Tariff; and we are about to see which is right about this business.

"Wait until the new law has time to act" says a Democratic paper, "and then you'll see the cats come down."

Well, we're waiting.
Meantime, we are seeing "the cats" so higher.

President Wilson, however, says that Tariff reduction will have but little effect on prices of things to eat.

He has just reduced the Tariff to cut the profits of somebody.

So the dear people are not to be benefited after all. Well, if it is so

soon "be done for, what was it begun for.

Road Meetings.

The Fiscal Court of Ohio county, Ky., and County Road Engineer desire to meet all the taxpayers of the county for the purpose of discussing the building and maintenance of public roads, at the following times and places:

February 9th—Cool Springs, 9 to 11 a. m. Hopewell, 1 to 3 p. m. Rockport, 7:30 p. m.

February 10th—Equality, 9 to 11 a. m. Centertown, 2 p. m.

February 11th—Burdorf, 9 to 11 a. m. Bell's Run, 1 to 3 p. m. Ralph schoolhouse, 7 p. m.

February 12th—Deanfield, 9 to 11 a. m. Herbert, 1 to 3 p. m. Fordsville, 7 p. m.

February 13th—Dundee, 9 to 11 a. m. Cane Run church, 7 p. m.

February 14th—Renfrow, 9 to 11 a. m. Cromwell, 2 p. m.

Some of the members of the Fiscal Court and County Judge and County Road Engineer will attend all of these meetings and be in a position to explain the financial condition of the county and probable amount of funds on hand with which to work the roads and will be assisted by Messrs. J. F. Grimes and R. H. Reece, of the State Road Engineer's office, together with other speakers who are experienced and competent road men.

It is the earnest desire of all concerned that every taxpayer in reach of any of the above meeting places be present, rain or shine. Come, let's talk matters over, and find out and do that which is best for the common good of all the people.

There will also be a final meeting at the court house in Hartford on Monday, February 16th, to which all are invited and urged to attend.

T. H. BENTON,
County Road Engineer.
JNO. B. WILSON,
County Judge.

Proposals for Bridge Lumber.

In compliance with an order of the Ohio County Fiscal Court, I will receive sealed bids from now until February 16, 1914, for furnishing all bridge and culvert timbers to be used in each of the voting precincts of Ohio county, Kentucky, for the year of 1914. Said lumber to be furnished of either whiteoak, blackoak, red oak or chestnut and of such dimensions as may be required for each separate bridge or culvert, and to be delivered on the ground and at such points and in such quantities in each of said precincts as may be required for said use, under my direction, and I hereby reserve the right to reject any or all bids that are not satisfactory to myself and the Fiscal Court of Ohio county, Ky. Bids to be enclosed in an envelope and marked "Sealed Bid" with no other name on them, this envelope to be enclosed in another which may be stamped and addressed to T. H. Benton, County Road Engineer, Hartford, Ky.

This January 13, 1914.
T. H. BENTON,
Road Engineer Ohio County.

To The Ohio County Court and The Judge Thereof:

We the undersigned citizens and free-holders of Ohio County, Kentucky, respectfully ask and petition your Honorable Court to establish the following change in the Baize-



Got Missing Figures

THE General Manager was presenting plans for an extension of the factory to the company's directors at Detroit. He found that he had left an estimate sheet in his desk at the factory. He called up the factory on the Bell Long Distance Telephone. His assistant read the figures to him and the directors were able to act without delay.

Annoying delays are avoided by the use of the Bell Telephone.

When you telephone—smile

Cumberland Telephone
and Telegraph Company

INCORPORATED.
119 SOUTH PRYOR STREET, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.



Tobacco
brings big profits
on an investment in
fertilizer containing enough
POTASH

The right fertilizer means more to quality in tobacco than in any other crop.
Ten per cent Potash in the form of Sulfate makes the tobacco fertilizer right. It puts into the leaf that finer aroma, better texture and smoother burning quality that bring top prices.
Every 20-lb. bag of Sulfate of Potash increases the Potash total in a ton of fertilizer 5 per cent.
We sell Potash in any amount from a 20-lb. bag up. Write for prices and formulas, for Potash Pays.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, Inc.
42 Broadway, New York
Chicago, McCook Block Savannah, Bank & Trust Bldg.
New Orleans, Whitney Central Bank Bldg.
San Francisco, 25 California St. Atlanta, Empire Bldg.

town and Arnold public road, viz:

Beginning near the Baizetown school house in the Baizetown and Renfrow public road; thence East over the lands of W. H. Baize about 40 yards to the lands of M. J. Embury; thence in the same direction over the lands of M. J. Embury about 1,000 yards to the lands of Newton Embury; thence in the same direction over the lands of said Newton Embury about 400 yards to the Arnold and Baizetown public road near the dwelling house of Newton Embury.

Said change, if established, will make a much better road than where same is at present located and will enable a large number of people, including your petitioners, to reach the post office, church and mill much more conveniently than at present.

Witness our signatures, this 15, day of December, 1913.

M. J. EMBRY,
NEWTON EMBRY,
T. F. JAMES,
W. C. DAUGHERTY,
W. H. BAIZE,

By T. H. Benton, County Road Engineer.

Habitual Constipation and all liver troubles can be cured by using Grigsby's Liv-Ver-Lax. Ask J. H. Williams, Hartford, Ky. 1D.2y

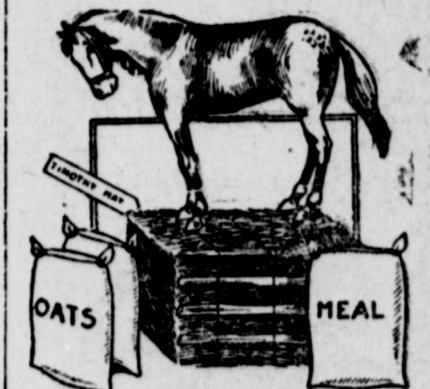
Wonderful Cough Remedy.

Dr. King's New Discovery is known everywhere as the remedy which will surely stop a cough or cold. D. P. Lawson of Eldon, Tenn., writes: "Dr. King's New Discovery is the most wonderful cough, cold and throat and lung medicine I ever sold in my store. It can't be beat. It sells without any trouble at all. It needs no guarantee." This is true, because Dr. King's New Discovery will relieve the most obstinate of coughs and colds. Lung troubles quickly helped by its use. You should keep a bottle in the house at all times for all the members of the family. 50c. and \$1.00. All Druggists or by mail. H. E. Bucklen & Co., Philadelphia or St. Louis.

Moving picture shows every Friday and Saturday nights at Dr. Beane opera house. New songs and new pictures. Admission 10c.

**Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA**

On a Foundation of Good Hay



and feed your horse will do more work and do it more willingly. It is poor policy to give a horse poor feed and then expect him to do good work. The kind of hay, feed and grain we sell puts muscle on the horse. Give him enough of it and he'll do twice as much and look twice as well. Why not start the improvement today.

W. E. ELLIS

The Produce Merchant
HARTFORD, - KENTUCKY

MAGAZINES —OF— ALL KINDS

Ordered by
IRER & BARNETT
Agents

**ILERS' GROCERY or
REPUBLICAN OFFICE**

Mail Orders Given Prompt
Attention.

J. C. ILER
ALLISON BARNETT



MISS CORA LEE SMITH

Who will lecture at College Hall next Friday night under auspices of the Hartford Ladies Literary Club

FAIR'S BASEMENT!

Our Basement is always an attractive place for economical buyers and there are many reasons why, but January is a month that we offer unusual bargains and it is especially so now, as we have it full of extraordinary values. Read below:

Granite Buckets	10c
2-gal. Galvanized Pails	10c
2 1/2-gal. Tin Pail	10c
25c Whitewash Brushes.....	10c
Steak Pounders.....	10c
Hand Bells.....	10c
Corn Poppers.....	10c
Good Hatchets	10c
12-qt. Dishpan	10c
Granite Washpan	10c
Steel Frypan	10c
25c Granite Dipper.....	10c
Big Glassware Assortment.....	10c
China Cup and Saucer.....	10c
Good Quality Scissors	10c
Pocket Knives.....	10c
Rolling Pins	10c

The above are only a few specials for January. Many more values that we cannot mention. "A hint to the wise is sufficient." BUY NOW. Buy from us, and remember IT PAYS TO TRADE WITH A HOUSE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY.

FAIR & CO.
THE FAIR DEALERS

Hartford Republican.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 23.

M. H. & E. Railroad Time Table at Hartford, Ky.

L. & N. time card effective Monday Aug. 21st.
No. 112 North Bound due 7:19 a. m. daily except Sunday.
No. 114 North Bound due 2:20 p. m. daily except Sunday.
No. 115 South Bound due 8:45 a. m. daily except Sunday.
No. 113 South Bound due 1:46 p. m. daily except Sunday.
H. E. MISCHKE, Agt.

Mrs. Stultz left Tuesday for Paducah.

Esq. W. S. Dean, Dundee, was here on business, Tuesday.

Mrs. Ollie Barnett is the guest of relatives in Owensboro.

Mr. C. P. Turner went to Louisville Saturday returning Monday.

Miss Mary Rowe entertained the Rook Club Wednesday afternoon.

The Missionary Society met with Mrs. John Bean Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. J. T. Moore and Mrs. W. D. Moore are visiting friends in Dundee.

Mr. James Lyons, of the City Restaurant, was in Louisville Sunday and Monday.

Mr. J. H. B. Carson returned Sunday from Corbin, Ky., where he visited relatives.

Do not fail to hear Miss Cora Lee Smith at College Hall on the evening of Jan. 30.

Mr. R. T. Collins, who has been suffering from a broken arm, is able to be out again.

J. C. Riley, cashier First National Bank, was in Louisville on business Wednesday.

If you desire a good clean square meal call at the City Restaurant any time, day or night. Hot lunches at all hours.

JAMES H. LYONS, Prop.

There will be a motion picture show at Dr. Bean's Opera House tomorrow night. New reels and something good. Admission only ten cents.

Mr. W. A. Wilkerson is again in the restaurant business. He is in the old Rosenblatt stand next door to the Bank of Hartford. He is an experienced man and can serve the public in a satisfactory manner. Give him a call.

Messrs. Jesse Johnston and R. C. Wedding, Oaton, called to see us while in town Tuesday.

Mrs. Thornberry, of Owensboro, is the guest of her son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Faught.

Rev. Thompson, of Owensboro, delivered two excellent sermons Sunday morning and Saturday evening.

Attorneys Glenn & Simmerman and Dr. J. R. Pirtle have installed a joint steam heating plant for their offices.

Mr. Nelson H. Embry, Cromwell, is very low of cancer of the stomach and is not expected to survive many hours.

Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Bardwell, of Taylor Mines, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Lee Simmerman Tuesday.

The solo rendered by Mr. Fefee, of Knoxville, Tenn., at the Methodist church service was enjoyed by all present.

The Hartford Baptist church has called Rev. Petty to the pastorate of Hartford church. No answer has yet been given.

Miss Cora Lee Smith, the gifted entertainer, will be at College Hall for the Hartford Ladies Literary Club Jan. 30th. Don't fail to go.

When in town don't fail to call at the W. A. Wilkerson Restaurant (Rosenblatt's old stand) next door to Bank of Hartford. Meals served at all hours.

Several birth certificates have been issued by local physicians recently, some of which are as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Erten King, East Hartford, 11-lb boy; Mr. and Mrs. Joe Miller, West Hartford, girl; Mr. and Mrs. Myrtle Faught, girl.

The City Restaurant has been refitted and furnished with all modern equipment and we are prepared to serve you with anything from a sandwich up to the most substantial meal at reasonable prices.

JAMES H. LYONS, Prop.

Send us \$1.25 and receive the Hartford Republican one year and the Woman's World, Home Life, Green's Fruit Grower and Farm Life, four splendid monthly magazines, either one of them worth the price. If we do not soon hear from you you will

Hartford Christian church has employed Elder H. B. Gwinn as pastor for one year. His services begin Feb. 1st. He will reside here having secured the residence formerly occupied by Mr. W. H. Moore, on Union street. Elder Gwinn now resides at Frankfort.

We will start in Saturday morning next selling best Granulated Sugar at 21-lbs. for \$1.00 cash, or 100-lbs. for \$4.50 cash.

LIKENS & ACTON.

The Wilkerson Restaurant is new ly furnished throughout and the best to be had in the market to eat is at your command day or night, at reasonable prices.

LOST—Somewhere on the streets of Hartford a Gold Watch fob. Same in bell shape and of gold. Finder please return to me or Republican office, Reward. PERRY MARSH.

The Billy Bryant Stock Co., which was to have held forth at Dr. Bean's Opera House all of this week, has been postponed till week after next. They are at Henderson this week and will play at Madisonville next week, coming to Hartford the week following.

Mr. W. J. Bean, Mrs. Maggie Griffin and Mrs. C. M. Barnett went to Seabree Tuesday to inspect the building of the M. E. Church, South, at that place for the Building Committee of Hartford church. They are well pleased with the plans there and think they would be ideal here.

A. D. Taylor & Son will show the Star of Bethlehem next Saturday night in Beaver Dam. Will also give the same show at Dr. Bean's Opera House, Hartford, next Monday night. Our people know that Taylor's show is always the best and this is one of his big efforts. Don't miss it. Admission 10 c and 15c.

J. C. Her and Allison Barnett have taken over the Magazine Agency formerly worked in this locality by Mr. J. Ney Foster and will push the business here. Information as to the prices, etc., will be gladly furnished on request. This is the only agency in Hartford. Mail orders treated promptly. Hers Grocery or Republican office.

By special arrangement we are enabled to offer the Woman's World, Home Life, Green's Fruit Grower and Farm Life, four splendid monthly magazines, together with one year's subscription to The Republican, for \$1.25. This holds good for either renewals, old subscriptions, or to new subscribers. You cannot afford to miss this bargain.

The following persons have contributed to the prosperity of The Republican since our last issue: W. H. Watterson, Rosine; E. H. Neighbors, Olaton No. 1; E. S. Howard, Beaver Dam; J. H. Leach, Logansport; H. B. Bowen, Beaver Dam No. 2; Isaac Foster, Owensboro; J. D. Hill, Simmons; R. W. King, Ft. Towson, Okla.; J. E. Fogle and S. T. Barnett, Hartford.

Miss Cora Smith is something more than an Elocutionist. She is a Ph. B. graduate of the University of Chicago, and has devoted herself to the serious study of Literature till she not only can impersonate a character and act a part, but can also interpret literature. She is a cultivated and charming lady, well equipped for carrying out her high ideals in her chosen field of literary interpretation.

R. S. HYER, LL. D. President, Southwestern University.

Miss Smith will appear at College Hall Friday night, Jan. 30.

Friday and Saturday Prices at Her's Grocery—Cash Only.

100-lb bag Granulated Sugar, \$4.60
1 bag Northern Potatoes by the bag, per bushel.....\$1.10
21-lbs. Granulated Sugar.....\$1.00
1 bag Navy Beans, per lb.....4c
10-lbs. Coffee.....\$1.50
1 Can Pure Hog Lard.....\$6.00
1 Can Vissman Lard.....\$6.75
1 Box Clean Easy Soap.....\$2.25
1 Box Ivory Soap.....\$3.90
1 Box Lennox Soap.....\$3.25
1 Case Peas, 2 doz.....\$1.75
1 Case Peas, 2 doz. 15c sellers \$2.50
1 Case Climax corn, 2 doz.....\$2.50
5-lb. Keg Soda.....10c
Will pay 25c dozen for Eggs and 15c per pound for butter on this sale.

Put Us to Shame.

Beet sugar is produced in sixteen of the great nations of the world in practically every country lying in the north temperate zone, and in every one of these countries Protection is extended to this industry. Even Free-Trade Holland so adjusts her regulations governing the refining of sugar as to protect her home industry and make it unprofitable for refining the cane sugar produced by Dutch capital in Java, a Dutch colonial possession, and they are forced to find a market for it elsewhere. Germany furnishes an object lesson to this country in the Protection and encouragement given to her beet industry, whereby she produces 2,500,000 tons annually, that puts the Congress of the United States to shame.—Bay City (Mich.) National Farmer.

Notice.

The examination for common school diplomas will be held on the thirtieth and thirty-first of January at Hartford, Fordville and Beaver Dam. All who are aiming to take this examination please take notice.

OZNA SHULTS, S. S. O. C.

Grant and Buckner.

In the case of Ulysses S. Grant and Simon Bolivar Buckner, winner and loser meet once more in a new relation. Buckner, now dead at ninety-one, was Grant's friend at West Point in youth, his companion in the old army, his enemy in the Civil War, and again his friend in peace.

Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and Pillow, Buckner was born in 1823, one year later than Grant. He graduated in 1844, again one year later than Grant. Young officers in the Mexican war, they both gained distinction, and they met as foes fourteen years later at Donelson, where, abandoned by his superiors, Floyd and

AN ANECDOTE OF M'KINLEY.

His Gentle Rebuke to a Department Chief's Subordinates.

President McKinley's scrupulous loyalty to his cabinet officers is spoken of as one of his characteristics. It is said that he never went over the heads of his secretaries to consult an assistant, but held each to responsibility for his department.

Of all the events of his administration probably none was a source of more anxiety to him than the decision of the supreme court on the status of the colonies. It was a matter of great moment whether the highest judicial body should uphold the view of the administration that the constitution sanctioned the possession of colonies which were not granted full representation. There were conflicting rumors and forecasts of the color of the decision, and these added to the tension felt at Washington. Shortly before the announcement of the finding of the court a subordinate officer of one of the departments appeared at the White House at an unusual hour and insisted upon seeing the president on the plea of important business. Having been admitted, he came at once to his errand.

"Mr. President, I have some good news for you. I have just learned authoritatively that the decision of the supreme court is to be in your favor." He fairly glowed with the importance of his welcome message.

"Thank you," said Mr. McKinley quietly. "That is good news. But have you informed your chief?"

"No, Mr. President. I thought you ought to be the first to know it."

"Well, Mr. —, I'm sorry for that. Now, will you please do me the favor to go at once to your chief and give him the information so that he may communicate it to me?"—Sims Harrison in Century.

SPINNING ASBESTOS.

A Thread a Hundred Yards Long and Only an Ounce in Weight.

When it leaves the cobbling sheds asbestos is sent to the spinning mills in bags containing about 100 pounds. It is then first carded by a machine somewhat resembling the saw tooth gin seen in cotton mills. This machine separates the tangled fibers, upon the completion of which operation there occurs a final carding on a regular carding machine. Leaving this carding machine the asbestos is combed smoothly and the fibers are laid parallel in a uniform mass.

The next step is to treat this mass in a rotary spinning machine. First the mass is spun into a coarse yarn. Then it is drawn and spun until it becomes fine and quite strong. In case a hard, strong thread is required for certain fabrics the asbestos yarn is placed in a doubling and twisting machine, where two or more of the yarn threads are combined. If the asbestos is to be impregnated with rubber a smooth, hard finished thread is not desirable.

For a long time the problem of spinning asbestos presented many difficulties by reason of the manner in which the threads persisted in slipping past one another. Eventually it was found that, under the microscope, a thread of asbestos displayed a notched surface and that by means of special twisting the spinning could be successfully accomplished. The result is that, after many years of experiment, manufacturers nowadays are able to turn out a single asbestos thread 100 yards in length and not exceeding an ounce in weight.—Exchange.

A Voice Without a Soul.

Tibet's dala lama was greatly disturbed by the first phonograph he saw. Edmund Candler, when in Lassa with the Younghusband expedition, heard from the Nepalese resident how he had recently brought the uncanny toy as a present from the maharajah of Nepal to the priest king. The dala lama walked around it uneasily as it blared forth an English band piece and an Indian Bhutanese song. Then he thought for a long while, and finally said he could not live with this voice without a soul. So it was passed on to somebody else.

A Paternal Proposition.

"The government throws all the obsolete army weapons in the junk pile. They are unsalable."

"Seems to me the government gives very little thought to pleasing its citizens."

"How now?"

"Think of the innocent joy that would result if they buried those weapons on the various battlefields for tourists to dig up."—Kansas City Journal.

Ovid and Aviation.

If the aviators of today wish for a classical motto, what better can they take than this passage from Ovid's "Ars Amatoria," 2, 43—

quis crederet unquam
Aeris hominem carpere posse vias?
which means, "Who would believe that man will ever be able to take aerial paths?"—Youth's Companion.

Real Obliging.

Creditor—I should like to know when you are going to pay this bill. I can't come here every day in the week. Debtor—What day would suit you best? Creditor—Saturday. Debtor—Very well; then you can call here every Saturday.—London Opinion.

Never Lonesome.

"You really like country life, do you, Dobby?" asked Petlow.

"You bet I do," said Dobson.

"What do you do with yourself nights?" asked Petlow.

"Oh, I come to town," said Dobson.—Harper's Weekly.

SHE MET THE SULTAN.

But Willy Reschid Pasha Fooled the Lady and the Monarch.

A certain Countess of Londonderry wanted to meet the Sultan Mahmud II., to whom no European lady had been presented, but Lord Ponsonby, the British ambassador, refused to trifle with precedent. Lady Londonderry then had a talk with Reschid Pasha, the Turkish minister for foreign affairs. The wily Reschid, desiring to do his best for her ladyship, made known to the sultan that a person had arrived at Constantinople with a wonderful collection of most valuable jewelry for sale and ventured humbly to suggest that his imperial majesty might like to see the gems. The sultan was interested, and an interview was arranged, but Reschid merely told Lady Londonderry that she would be presented and that the sultan, having heard of the fame of her jewelry, had particularly requested that she would put it all on when she came. The gratified lady did so.

On her arrival at the palace Reschid Pasha conducted Lady Londonderry into the presence of the sultan. Her dress glittered with diamonds, pearls, turquoises and other precious stones. "Pekkef!" ("Good!") said the sultan as Lady Londonderry courtied. "She has magnificent jewels."

Reschid (to the lady)—His majesty graciously bids you welcome.

Lady Londonderry bowed and expressed her thanks in French, the language used by Reschid.

Reschid (interpreting)—She says she has other jewelry, but could not put on all.

Sultan—Ask her what is the price of that diamond necklace.

Reschid—His majesty inquires whether this is your first visit to Constantinople?

Lady Londonderry—This is my first visit, and I am delighted.

Reschid (to sultan)—She asks a million of piasters.

Sultan—That is too much.

Reschid (to Lady Londonderry)—His majesty asks whether you have seen the mosques. If not, he offers you a firman.

Lady Londonderry expressed her thanks.

Sultan—What price does she put on that set of turquoises?

Reschid (to Lady Londonderry)—His majesty says that perhaps you would like to take a walk in the garden.

Lady Londonderry expressed her thanks and said she would like to see the imperial garden.

Reschid (to sultan)—She says 400,000 piasters.

Sultan—Take her away. I shall not give such prices.

Reschid (to Lady Londonderry)—His majesty graciously expresses satisfaction at having made your acquaintance.

Lady Londonderry courtied low and withdrew from his majesty's presence to visit the garden with the amiable and courteous Reschid, and afterward she had a delightful story to tell to her friends of the madness with which the sultan had received her.

Long Drawn Out Elections.

No complaint with regard to undue limitation of polling time was possible in the old parliamentary days. The danger was that polling might be prolonged for a fortnight or a month. Drastic action to bring the poll to a close once provoked a riot in the Westminster division of London. At the general election that began on April 25, 1741, the two Westminster ministerial candidates were on the fifth day of polling well ahead, but an opposition party of electors approaching the hustings in great force, the high bailiff (who favored the ministerialists) declared that he feared a riot and closed the poll. The baffled voters rioted and the military were called out. The high bailiff had afterward to apologize on his knees to the speaker and pay a heavy fine.

An Early Postal Experiment.

As long ago as the seventeenth century the attempt was made to prepay letters by using stamps. In 1653 Paris tried a system that even provided pillar boxes for the letters, which were to have a billet, price 1 sol, attached to the letter or parcel. The experiment met the usual experience of the pioneer—ridicule. Mice were dropped into the letter boxes, and when the letters came to be collected it was found that the animals had made a hearty meal of them. As nobody could be sure of the fate of the parcels, the experiment came to a sudden end.

Maeterlinck in his Book.

Maeterlinck in his book called "Le Mort" says of the mystery of the after death that outside of the religions there are four imaginable solutions and no more. These are total annihilation, survival of our consciousness of today, survival without any sort of consciousness, survival with universal consciousness or with a consciousness different from that which we possess in this world.

The Joke on Father.

She had refused him, and he was "all in."

"Reconsider, Annie," he begged. "If you don't I'll blow my brains out."

"Huh," said Annie. "That would be a good joke on father, for he thinks you haven't any."—Ladies Home Journal.

Patient.

Binks—Could you lend me \$1 until Saturday? Jinks—I'm busted. Won't have a cent myself until Saturday. Binks—Would you lend it to me then? —New York Globe.

Nature when she adds difficulties adds brains.—Emerson.

WAS HAMLET FAT?

With His Own Words He Doth Prove the Fact Quite Fat.

The traditional Hamlet of our stage is a lean, ascetic young person, an idealized, etherealized, heroic creature evolved for the delectation of the matinee girl. He is a horrid sham. Is it credible that such a man would have lacked the determination, the purposefulness, to put his revenge into operation at upon the discovery? It is all very well to argue about his mental balance. It was his sluggish liver that stayed him and hampered him.

Hamlet's father was a fat and lecherous man by his own account.

Sleeping within my orchard,
My custom always of the afternoon,
he says in his ghostly interview.

We may then look for some clew to Hamlet's character as soon as he is alone on the stage. What are his words?

Oh, that this too, too solid flesh would melt!

It is a keynote that may not be glossed over as a beautiful thought. For the same idea bursts out some lines farther on, where he says of the world:

Things rank and gross in nature
Possess it merely.

Is it credible that such thoughts are there for any purpose save to guide us as to the nature of this prince? They serve a double purpose. Not merely do we learn that Hamlet was a fat man, but also that he was an unhappy fat man. Hamlet was a man to whom his bulk was an affliction. He was handicapped by it and knew that he was. Some such idea is discernible in every one of the great soliloquies. He scorns himself for a sluggard:

What is a man?

If his chief good and market of his time
Be but to sleep and feed?

His mind, unbidden or not, is obsessed by fatness, and in the mad turmoil of emotions after he has slain Polonius his thoughts run:

We eat all creatures else to fat us, and
We fat ourselves for maggots.

It bursts out again in the "Oh, what a rogue and peasant slave!" harangue

For this I should have fatted all the region's kites
With this slave's offal.

And who but a fat, lecherous man would have said in the "To be or not to be" speech:

Who would fardels bear
To grunt and sweat under a weary life?

Does not the phrase bring to mind at once the picture of a fat man toiling at some loathed task?—London Express.

WON BY A DOLL.

A Gift That Brought the Rebellious Apaches to Terms.

Major Bourke, as aid to General Crook, once showed himself an effective peace-maker. He persuaded a band of Apaches to go back to their reservation by presenting a doll to a papoose. The incident was as follows:

General Crook had been trying to put these Apaches back on the reserve, but could not catch them without killing them, an action that did not appeal to him. One day his forces captured a papoose and took her to the fort. She was quiet all day, but her black eyes watched everything. When night came the child broke down and sobbed just as any white youngster might.

The fort was in despair until Major Bourke had an idea. From the adjutant's wife he borrowed a doll that had come to her little girl the previous Christmas. When the young Apache understood that it was hers to keep her sobs ceased and she fell asleep.

When morning came the doll was still clasped tightly in her arms. She played with it all day, and seemingly all thought of ever getting back to the tribe had left her.

Several days passed with no sign of overtone being made by the tribe, and finally in despair the papoose, with the doll still in her possession, was sent back. When the child reached the tribe with the prize grasped in her chubby hands it created a sensation, among the native Americans. And her mother later went back to the post with it. She was received in a hospitable manner and kindly treated, and the effect of her visit was such that through her overtures were made, with the result that soon afterward the entire band moved back on the reserve.—St. Louis Republic.

The Money Tennyson Made.

Lord Tennyson made a great income from his poems. When Strahan & Co. took over the publication of the poems in the sixties they agreed to pay Tennyson \$25,000 a year in respect to the books already issued and pay the poet all profits on new work, less a modest 10 per cent commission. This second item generally meant \$30,000 for each new volume. For many years before his death Tennyson drew a steady \$50,000 per annum from his publishers.

Just Like His Tooth.

Smith Freddie had the toothache one day, and his mother told him the tooth was hollow and needed to be pulled. A few days later the mother complained of a severe headache. "Mamma," said Freddie wisely, "I'll bet your head is hollow. You ought to go and get it pulled."—Chicago News.

A Bad Joke.

"A famous college president declares that there are no new jokes."

"Ah, he does, does he?" grimly returned the old codger. "Well, he ought to see the husband my niece has just married and brought home to live on me."—Judge.

A Dampier.

Marion—I showed papa those verses you wrote me, and he seemed pleased. Harry—He did? Marion—Yes. He said he was so glad to see you were not a poet.

HAVE YOUR SUITS

Cleaned and Pressed

Repairing and Dyeing neatly done. Ladies work given special attention.

Hats Cleaned and Repaired.

Work called for and delivered.

Club rate \$1.00 per month.

Hartford Pressing Club,

GUNTHER BLDG., CENTER ST.

HARTFORD, KY.

USE LIV-VER-LAX

For Lazy Liver and the Troubles of Constipation.

Feel right all the time. Don't lay off from work for days by taking calomel when pleasant Liv-Ver-Lax keeps you on your feet, while relieving your trouble. Safer too, and easy to take. Don't take anything else. You can't afford it. Eliminates poisons, cleanses system and relieves constipation. A natural remedy, natural in its actions, sure in its effect and certain in its results. It won't be long before Liv-Ver-Lax will completely displace calomel in every home. Children can take it freely and with perfect safety. Every bottle guaranteed. 50c and \$1 in bottles. None genuine without the likeness and signature of L. K. Grigsby. For sale by J. H. WILLIAMS, - Hartford, Ky.

Electric Bitters

Relieved when everything else fails. In nervous prostration and female weaknesses they are the supreme remedy, as thousands have testified. FOR KIDNEY, LIVER AND STOMACH TROUBLE. It is the best medicine ever sold over a druggist's counter.

Collier's

The National Weekly

First Time in Clubs

Until this year Collier's has been sold at \$5.50. Now the price is \$2.50 and we have secured a concession whereby we can offer it at a still further reduction in connection with this publication.

Special Offer to Our Readers

Recognizing the great demand for Collier's at the new price, we have made arrangements for the price of Collier's. This is a limited offer and must be taken advantage of promptly.

What You Get in Collier's

Collier's is the one big, independent, fearless weekly of the whole country. Not only is it the good citizen's handbook but it is also a magazine for the whole family. Among the things that a year's subscription gives are:

1000 Editorials
500 News Photos
250 Short Articles
150 Short Stories
100 Illustrated Features
2 Complete Novels

Collier's . . . \$2.50
Hartford Republican \$2.50

SEEDS

Buckbee's "Full of Life" Northern Grown Pedigreed Seeds have a reputation of 35 years as successful seed growing behind them. It pays to plant the best.

Seasonable Specialties:
BEANS
Earliest Red Valentine . . . \$3.50 Bushel
New Early Gradus . . . \$3.50 Bushel
New Stringless Green Pod . . . \$3.75 Bushel
Wardwell's Imp. Kidney Wax . . . \$4.50 Bushel
Davis New White Wax . . . \$4.75 Bushel
Currie's Rust Proof Wax . . . \$4.50 Bushel

PEAS
Extra Early Alaska . . . \$3.50 Bushel
New Early Gradus . . . \$3.50 Bushel
Buckbee's Market Garden . . . \$3.50 Bushel
Buckbee's Lightning Express . . . \$5.00 Bushel

Lettuce, Radish, Tomato and a full line of seeds, plants and bulbs at lowest growing prices. Send for complete catalogue or submit a list of your requirements and will quote prices. Buy direct from the grower—Save Money. Write today. Mention this paper.

H. W. BUCKBEE

1265 Buckbee St., Rockford Seed Farms, Rockford, Ill.

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS

WITH Dr. King's

New Discovery

FOR COUGHS

AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES.

GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY OR MONEY REFUNDED.

Directory

Ohio County

Circuit Court—T. F. Birkhead, Judge; Ben D. Ringo, Attorney; W. P. Midkiff, Jailer; E. G. Barrass, Clerk; E. E. Birkhead, Master Commissioner; R. T. Collins, Trustee Jury Fund; T. H. Black, Sheriff, Hartford; Deputies—S. O. Keown, Beaver Dam; G. P. Jones, Route 5, Hartford; W. C. Earp, Rosine, Court convenes first Monday in February and continues three weeks; third Monday in April, two weeks; third Monday in October two weeks.

County Court—R. R. Wedding, Judge; W. S. Tinsley, Clerk; C. E. Smith, Attorney, Hartford. Court convenes first Monday in each month.

Quarterly Court—Begins on the fourth Monday in February, May, August and November.

Court of Claims—Convenes first Tuesday in January and first Tuesday in October.

Other County Officers—C. S. Moxley, Surveyor, Fordville, Ky. R. F. D. No. 2; Bernard Felix, Assessor, Hartford, Ky.; R. F. D. No. 2; Henry Leach, Superintendent, Hartford; Dr. A. B. Riley, Coroner, Hartford.

JUSTICES' COURTS.

Leslie Combs, Hartford, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in March, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in June, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in September, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in December.

John H. Miles, Rockport, Friday after 3rd Monday in March, Friday after 3rd Monday in June, Friday after 3rd Monday in September, Friday after 3rd Monday in December.

O. E. Scott, Cromwell, Wednesday after 3rd Monday in March, Wednesday after 3rd Monday in June, Wednesday after 3rd Monday in September, Wednesday after 3rd Monday in December.

John H. Miles, Rockport, Friday after 3rd Monday in March, Friday after 3rd Monday in June, Friday after 3rd Monday in September, Friday after 3rd Monday in December.

J. C. Jackson, Centertown, Saturday after 3rd Monday in March, Saturday after 3rd Monday in June, Saturday after 3rd Monday in September, Saturday after 3rd Monday in December.

M. C. Cook, Renfrow, Tuesday after 2nd Monday in March, Tuesday after 2nd Monday in May, Tuesday after 2nd Monday in August, Tuesday after 2nd Monday in November.

Thomas Sanders, Olaton, Wednesday after the second Monday in March, Wednesday after 2nd Monday in May, Wednesday after 3rd Monday in August, Wednesday after 2nd Monday in November.

Grant Pollard, Fordville, Tuesday after 2nd Monday in March, Thursday after 2nd Monday in May, Thursday after 3rd Monday in August, Thursday after 2nd Monday in November.

J. L. Patton, Ralph, Friday after 2nd Monday in March, Friday after 2nd Monday in May, Friday after 3rd Monday in August, Friday after 2nd Monday in November.

HARTFORD POLICE COURT.

C. M. Crowe, Judge; John B. Wilson, City Attorney; J. P. Stevens, Marshal; Court convenes second Monday in each month.

City Council—J. H. Williams, Mayor; R. T. Collins, Clerk; E. P. Thomas, Treasurer; Members of Council—Robert Hoover, P. B. Taylor, J. H. B. Carson, E. P. Moore, Fred Cooper, W. J. Bean.

School Trustees—Dr. E. B. Pendleton, Chairman; W. H. Barnes, Secretary; Dr. J. W. Taylor, W. S. Tinsley and J. D. Duke.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

M. E. Church, South—Services morning and evening every first and third Sunday in each month. Sunday school 9:45 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Rev. Saville, pastor.

Baptist Church—Services morning and evening every second and fourth Sunday in each month. Sunday school 9:45 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Rev. English, pastor.

Christian Church—Services every fourth Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Elder W. B. Wright pastor.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church—Sunday school every Sunday at 9:45 a. m.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Hartford Lodge No. 675, F. and A. M. meets every first Monday night in each month. M. L. Heavrin, W. M.; Owen Hunter, Secretary.

Hartford Chapter No. 84 O. E. S. meets every second and fourth Monday evenings. Miss Anna J. Patton, W. M.; Jas. H. Williams, W. B.; Miss Elizabeth Miller, Secretary.

Rough River Lodge No. 110 Knights of Pythias meets every Tuesday evening. W. F. Anderson, C. C.; J. Ney Foster, K. of R. & S.

Hartford Tent No. 99, K. O. T. M. meets every first and third Thursday nights. R. T. Collins, Commander; L. P. Foreman, Record Keeper.

Acme Lodge No. 329 I. O. O. F. meets every second and fourth Friday nights in each month. C. M. Barnett, Noble Grand; W. R. Hedrick, Secretary.

Hartford Camp No. 202 W. O. W. meets every second and fourth Saturday nights in each month. Leslie Bennett, Council Commander; W. C. Wallace, Clerk.

Sunshine Hive No. 42, L. O. T. M. meets every first and third Friday nights in each month. Mrs. Attie Griffin, Lady Commander; Mrs. Lula Pendleton, Lady Record Keeper.

Keystone Chapter No. 110, R. A. M. meets every third Saturday night in each month. John T. Moore High Priest; W. S. Tinsley, Secretary.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY. National Officers—President, Ira M. J. Christy, Hudson, Wis.; V. President, E. B. Robertson, Calhoun, Ky.; Secretary & Treas., H. G. Tank, Wausau, Wis.

State Officers—President, J. H. McConnell, Princeton, Ky.; Vice President, J. H. Burney, Muhlenberg Co.; Secretary & Treas., S. B. Robertson, Calhoun, Ky.; Organizer, T. H. Baldwin, Hartford, Ky.

Members State Executive Board—Ben Watson, Webster county; J. W. Dunn, Daviess county; Henry Pirtle, Ohio county; E. I. Ray, Hardin county.

ty; C. G. Davenport, Warren county. Ohio county officers—L. B. Tichenor, President; Henry Pirtle, Secretary; S. E. Bennett, Treasurer. COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION. Henry Leach, Chairman, Hartford, Ky.

1. L. B. Tichenor, Hartford, R. F. D. No. 5.
2. E. C. Hartford, Reynolds, Ky.
3. M. S. Patterson, Olaton, Ky.
4. B. L. Alford, White Run, Ky.
5. Richard Plummer, Taylor Mines, Kentucky.

PROFESSIONAL

Otto C. Martin

Attorney at Law

HARTFORD, KY.

Will practice his profession in this and adjoining counties. Commercial and Criminal Practice a Specialty.

Barnes & Smith

Attorneys at Law

HARTFORD, KY.

Messrs. W. H. Barnes and C. E. Smith announce that they have formed a partnership for the general practice of law, except criminal and divorce

Children Cry for Fletcher's
CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that inflict with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

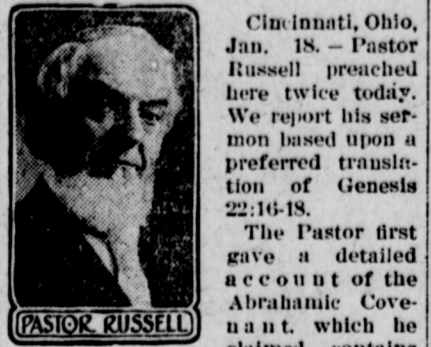
LOUISVILLE
Poultry Supply Co.
305 East Market Street
LOUISVILLE, KY.

The only and original poultry supply house south of the Ohio River.
We keep a full line of first-class
POULTRY SUPPLIES AND FEEDS.
Write for Price List.

**GOD'S OATH BINDS
HIS GREAT COVENANT**

The Glorious Promises Made
to Israel Still Future.

"I Have Sworn, Saith Jehovah, . . . That I Will Greatly Bless Thee, and I Will Exceedingly Multiply Thy Seed as the Stars of Heaven and as the Sand Which is Upon the Seashore . . . and In Becoming Thy Seed Shall All Nations of the Earth Bless Themselves."



Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 18. — Pastor Russell preached here twice today. We report his sermon based upon a preferred translation of Genesis 22:16-18.

The Pastor first gave a detailed account of the Abrahamic Covenant, which he claimed contains the Gospel in a nutshell. Then he reviewed the history of the Jews, Abraham's descendants, and showed that the Oath-bound Covenant which God made with their great ancestor nearly four thousand years ago has held them separate from all other peoples.

If it should seem strange that the Almighty should condescend to make oaths to His creatures respecting His gracious gifts, said the Pastor, let us remember that God knew that the Promise attested by the Oath would linger for thirty-nine hundred years without fulfillment. This Divine Oath-bound Covenant has been Israel's Gibraltar. It is the foundation of their nationality, upon which are built all the hopes that thus far have preserved them as a people—the natural heirs of that Covenant.

Jacob's Promises All Earthly.

From Genesis to Malachi, declared the Pastor, nothing in Scripture implies a change of nature from human to spiritual. Nothing intimates that man will ever become an angel. The prophetic promises, on the contrary, tell of restitution to human perfection and to Eden restored—world-wide.

The Pastor then showed that the Jubilee system of the Law of Moses typified Restitution. In the fiftieth year every slave was liberated, and every piece of property reverted to its original owners. God thus pictured man's return to harmony with Himself—man's liberation from the bondage of Sin and Death, his restoration to the image of his Creator, from which he fell through sin.

Then the Pastor briefly reminded his hearers of the wonderful word-pictures of Restitution drawn by Israel's Prophets. Had we the time, he said, it would afford great pleasure to discuss the prophecies respecting the future conditions of humanity, the fulfillment of which is just at the door. The desert shall blossom as the rose; all blind eyes shall be opened and deaf ears unstopped; and the knowledge of the glory of God shall cover the earth.

The speaker also showed that according to the Scriptures the future prospects of Israel are wonderful. Messiah's Reign is the time for which Israel has so long waited and during which that people will have the Divine blessing and become the channel of blessing to all the people of earth.

A Heavenly King of Glory.

The Pastor next discussed popular fallacies respecting Messiah. Some have imagined Messiah's Kingdom will be an earthly one and Messiah Himself a great man. But this is a mistake. The great King will be, not a man, but a spirit being. Jehovah's honored Agent, whose glory and honor will be far above that of angels.

In Daniel 7:13, 14, Messiah is pictured as coming in the clouds of heaven. To Him the Ancient of Days will give the dominion and government, and all peoples, nations and languages shall serve Him. But we are not to expect Messiah to come as a man and conquer the world with cannon and dreadnaughts. God has another method by which earthly powers shall melt before Messiah's glorious Kingdom.

Another description of Messiah's Heavenly Kingdom conquering the world is given in the 97th Psalm. Like David's and Solomon's of old, Messiah's Kingdom will be Jehovah's, but will be higher than theirs—the spiritual, the Heavenly Kingdom. This Psalm the Pastor then discussed, verse by verse. Destructive judgments as a fire will sweep unrighteous institutions from the world, whether these be backed by Jewish or Gentile capital or arms. God's lightning—His revelations—will enlighten the world. Society as at present organized, symbolically called the earth, will see it and tremble. The "mountains" (kingdoms) will melt like wax at His presence.

From the Heavenly ones will come the Message of God's righteousness; and all mankind shall see the glory of the Divine character. All worshippers of idols of every sort shall be ashamed. Those worshipping mammon, stocks and bonds, houses, money, shall be ashamed of all riches for which they cannot account according to the Golden Rule.

The Divine predictions of Messiah's Kingdom indicate that it will have a glory and a power superhuman, in the light of which Solomon's glory will fade. It is for this Messianic Kingdom that God's people have long prayed. "Thy Kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth, as it is done in Heaven."

HIS QUEER SENSE OF HUMOR.
It Found Relief in Practical Jokes Upon the Clergy.

Some thirty odd years ago a young man came to New York from England (I have forgotten his name), and for a year or so he posed as a very ardent churchman. He had a mania which seemed to be the making of trouble for other people, with no particular object except that and certainly with no advantage to himself, as he very naturally remained "incog."

As illustrative, he would send out a hundred or more postal-cards addressed to as many different plumbers in New York, asking them to call on a certain day, at a given hour, at the residence of the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity church. Another time it would be an army of bakers, and so on. On one occasion he sent invitations to a dozen of the clergy to dine with Dr. Dix on a given day. Imagine the good doctor's consternation when his unexpected guests arrived!

One of his bits of "funny" work, in which he used the name of the late Bishop Jaggar, was as follows: Dr. Cornelius E. Swope was the vicar of Trinity chapel, in Twenty-fifth street, at the time, and Dr. Horatio Potter the bishop of New York. Dr. Dix had become so exasperated as hardly to know what to do, and one day he went to consult Dr. Swope and to ask his advice as to what could be done, taking with him one of the cards that he had received. On looking at it Dr. Swope said:

"I recognize that handwriting because I received a card some time ago in the same hand, which I have kept as a curiosity."

This was the card:

Cincinnati, Ohio.
Dear Cornelius—It is rumored out here that you would like to be a bishop. If this is true please let me know at once. I have great influence with Morg. Dix and will see old Potter about it, so—
If you would like to be a bishop And with the bishops stand, A miter on your forehead And a crozier in your hand, please write me immediately. Faithfully yours,
THOMAS JAGGAR, Bishop of Southern Ohio.

New York became rather too "hot" for our friend shortly after that, as the police got on his track, and he disappeared. He turned up later at his old tricks in Pittsburgh, I think, where he was exposed, and I don't remember what became of him.—Rev. Dr. W. W. Holley in Living Church.

Books From Unexpected Places.

Not only art, but literature, has been produced in unexpected places. There was, for instance, Robert Bloomfield, who produced his "Farmer's Boy" while working so hard as a shoemaker (in a garret with five or six others) that he frequently had to carry a hundred lines in his head through lack of leisure to write them down. James Hogg, too, "the Ettrick Shepherd," wrote his earliest verses while tending his sheep in the Perthshire highlands. And Taylor, "the Water Poet," combined the very different offices of literary man and Thames waterman.—London Chronicle.

The Third Hand.

How often the little things in life make impressions that linger in our memories long after the larger events are forgotten! Several years ago I was making a visit in a family where there were several daughters. One of the girls brought a hat into the sewing room one morning and prepared to trim it. Before doing anything else she took a hatpin and pinned the hat firmly to her skirts at the knees, so that she had both hands free and held the ribbon and flowers in place with her left hand while she sewed them with her right.—Philadelphia North American.

It's Easy to Learn.

Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, hit on his marvelous discovery while studying and while teaching the deaf.

Professor Bell once said, apropos of this fact:

"Yes, we can learn valuable secrets from the most unlikely sources. A Persian poet, famed for his wisdom, was once asked by his king where he had learned his philosophy.

"From the blind, sire," the poet replied—"from the blind, who never advance a step until they have tried the ground."—New York Tribune.

Diamonds and Glass.

The diamond, instead of being a real solid, is a mass of atoms all in rapid and violent motion. The edge of the stone is formed of these moving molecules as well as the body. Now, glass is also made up of moving atoms, though they do not move so rapidly or so violently as the diamond atoms. When the diamond edge, therefore, is applied to the glass surface the diamond atoms drive the glass atoms out of the way and force a passage.

Merely a Microbe.

"Do you believe that love is due to a microbe?"

"I know it is."

"How do you know?"

"One calls on my daughter four times a week, and she is beginning to fall in love."—Houston Post.

Partially Successful.

"Didn't I hear you fire something at that yelling cat early this morning?"

"Yes; I threw the confounded alarm clock at it."

"Ht the beast?"

"No, but I got rid of the alarm clock."—Boston Transcript.

Work is not a man's punishment. It is his reward and his strength.—George Sand.

**STOMACH TROUBLE
FOR FIVE YEARS**

Majority of Friends Thought Mr. Hughes Would Die, But One Helped Him to Recovery.

Pomeroyton, Ky.—In interesting advices from this place, Mr. A. J. Hughes writes as follows: "I was down with stomach trouble for five (5) years, and would have sick headache so bad, at times, that I thought surely I would die. I tried different treatments, but they did not seem to do me any good. I got so bad, I could not eat or sleep, and all my friends, except one, thought I would die. He advised me to try Thedford's Black-Draught, and quit taking other medicines. I decided to take his advice, although I did not have any confidence in it. I have now been taking Black-Draught for three months, and it has cured me—haven't had those awful sick headaches since I began using it. I am so thankful for what Black-Draught has done for me."

Thedford's Black-Draught has been found a very valuable medicine for derangements of the stomach and liver. It is composed of pure, vegetable herbs, contains no dangerous ingredients, and acts gently, yet surely. It can be freely used by young and old, and should be kept in every family chest. Get a package today. Only a quarter.

JAMES & CO.,
First Class Liverymen
Centertown, - Kentucky.
Prompt Attention and Good Service.
TRANSFER MEETS ALL TRAINS.

OUR CLUBBING RATES.

THE REPUBLICAN and Louisville Herald.....	\$1.35
THE REPUBLICAN and St. Louis Globe-Democrat	1.75
THE REPUBLICAN and Home and Farm.....	1.50
THE REPUBLICAN and Twice-a-Week Owensboro Inquirer	1.75
THE REPUBLICAN and Louisville Daily Herald.....	3.50
THE REPUBLICAN and Daily Owensboro Inquirer.....	3.50
THE REPUBLICAN and Twice-a-Week O'boro Messenger	1.75
THE REPUBLICAN and Kentucky Farmer.....	1.75
THE REPUBLICAN and New Idea Woman's Magazine..	1.30
THE REPUBLICAN and Cincinnati Weekly Enquirer. ...	1.50
THE REPUBLICAN and Weekly Inter Ocean and Farmer	\$1.50

Address all orders to
THE REPUBLICAN.

YOUR

Letter Heads
Bill Heads
Noteheads
Envelopes
Statements
Cards

And other printed forms are given
Special Attention

In The Republican
Job Department.

Ladies! Save Money and Keep in Style by Reading McCall's Magazine and Using McCall Patterns

McCall's Magazine will help you dress stylishly at a moderate expense by keeping you posted on the latest fashions in clothes and hats. 30 New Fashion Designs in each issue. Also valuable information on all home and personal matters. Only 10c a year, including a free pattern. Subscribers today or send for free sample copy.

McCall Patterns will enable you to make in your own home, with your own hands, clothing for yourself and children which will be perfect in style and fit. It is—no more a luxury than 15 cents. Send for free Pattern Catalogue.

We Will Give You Free Presents for getting subscriptions among your friends. Send for free Premium Catalogue and Cash Prize Offer.

THE McCALL COMPANY, 239 to 249 West 37th St., NEW YORK.

BULBS
BUCKNER'S BULBS SUCCEED.
SPECIAL OFFER
Made to build New Business. A trial will make you a permanent customer. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money refunded.

Souvenir Collection 25 Choice Bulbs in one box. Includes: Tulips, Hyacinths, Daffodils, Crocuses, Anemones, Pansies, etc. Each bulb guaranteed to grow and bloom. Price 25c.

Write to-day. Mention this Paper.
SEND 25 CENTS

to receive postage and packing and receive this valuable collection of Bulbs. Bulbs, together with our Big Illustrated Instructional Booklet, "How to Grow Bulbs," will be sent to you for 25c. This is the best value of money, Bulbs and Plants.

In Commemoration of a continuous, successful business since 1871, I will present free of charge with this Collection 1. A beautiful set of 25 Choice Bulbs. 2. The greatest floral wonder of the age. This Bulb alone is worth a fortune.

H. W. Buckner 1855 BUCKNER ST. ROCKFORD, ILL.

PATENTS
PROCURED AND DEFENDED. Send model, drawing or photo, for expert search and free report. Free advice, how to obtain patents, trade marks, copyrights, etc. IN ALL COUNTRIES. Business direct with Washington saves time, money and often the patent.

Patent and Infringement Practice Exclusively. Write or come to us at:
110 Eighth Street, near United States Patent Office, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PATENTS
OVER 65 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS & C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion from whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. **MINI-COM** on "Patents" sent from Office agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 364 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS
and TRADE-MARKS promptly obtained in all countries, or no fee. We obtain PATENTS THAT PAY, securing them thoroughly, at our expense, and help you to success.

Send model, photo or sketch for FREE report on patentability, 20 years' protection. **SURPASSING REFERENCES.** For free Guide Book on Profitable Patents write to:
503-505 Seventh Street, WASHINGTON, D. C.

D. SWIFT & Co.

NEWINIO
"NEW AVANTAGE" HOLDING
Send for free sample and book. "How to Grow Bulbs," together with our Big Illustrated Instructional Booklet, "How to Grow Bulbs," will be sent to you for 25c. This is the best value of money, Bulbs and Plants.

S. TEKSIEH

Fortify Your Fertilizer
Did you see your fertilizer dealer and arrange to buy fertilizer containing at least as much
POTASH

as Phosphoric Acid? That is the real kind that pays you and the dealer. If you did not, you should at once ask your dealer to carry Potash Salts so that you may increase the Potash in the ordinary brands. To increase the Potash 1 percent, add 40 pounds Muriate or Sulphate of Potash to a ton of goods. A 200-pound bag will increase the Potash of a ton 5 percent.

Try it once and see how Potash Pays.

If your dealer will not carry Potash Salts, write us for Prices. We will sell any quantity from one 50-pound bag up.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, Inc., 42 Broadway, New York
Chicago, McCormick Block New Orleans, Whitney Central Bank Bldg. Atlanta, Ammer Bldg. San Francisco, 25 California Street Savannah, Ross & Phipps Bldg.

SPECIAL DEMONSTRATION AND SALE GREAT MAJESTIC RANGES ALL THIS WEEK

SAVE \$8.00

As a special inducement during our demonstration week only, with every MAJESTIC RANGE sold (prices always the same) we will give free one handsome set of ware as illustrated here.

Every piece of this ware is the best of its kind. Not a piece that is not needed in every kitchen. It cannot possibly be bought for less than \$8.00. This ware is on exhibition at our store. DON'T FAIL TO SEE IT.

WHICH SHALL IT BE?

Do you intend to continue laboring, burning valuable fuel and destroying high-priced food with that old worn-out cook stove?

You KNOW that old stove eats up a lot of fuel each year.

You KNOW you have trouble in getting it to bake just right, in fact, spoil a batch of bread every once in a while—you know it costs considerable for yearly repairs.

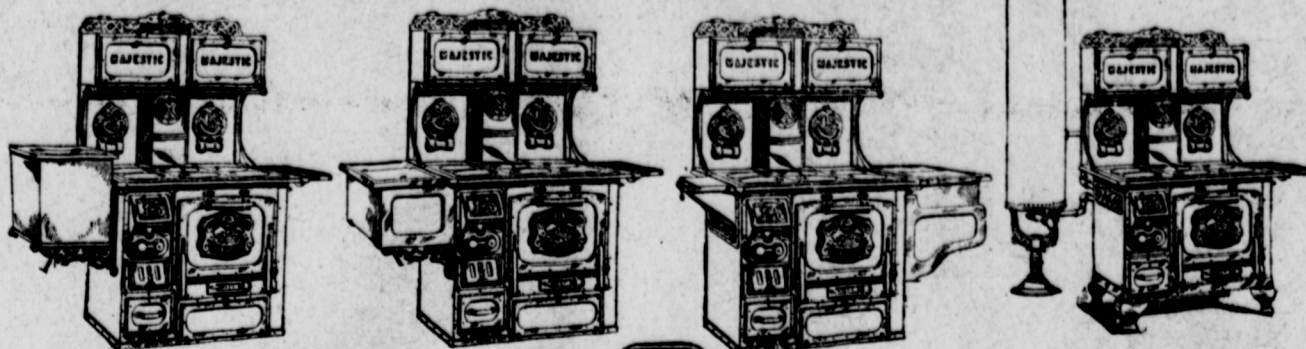
Stop and think and figure. Wouldn't it pay you to buy a good range—a range with a reputation—

The Great Majestic Malleable and Charcoal Iron Range

You make no mistake in buying the GREAT MAJESTIC—it's the range with THE REPUTATION—ask your neighbors. Then, too, it's made just right and of the right kind of material—MALLEABLE AND CHARCOAL IRON—riveted together practically air tight—lined with pure asbestos—parts being malleable can't break—has a movable reservoir and an oven that doesn't warp—that's why the MAJESTIC uses so little fuel, bakes just right every day in the year (breads bread just right all over without turning), heats 15 gallons of water while breakfast is cooking—properly handled lasts a lifetime, and costs practically nothing for repairs.

Don't buy the range you expect to last a lifetime "unsight unseen;" you'll be sure to be disappointed. Come to our store during demonstration week, see the GREAT MAJESTIC—have its many exclusive features explained—find out why the MAJESTIC is 300% stronger than other ranges where most ranges are weakest.

MAJESTIC RANGES ARE MADE IN ALL SIZES AND STYLES



ON LEGS IF DESIRED

MAJESTIC NEVER-BURN COOKER-STEAMER-COLLENDER-AND-DRAINER-HEAVY STAMPED-IRON-MARBLEIZED-KETTLE-18 OZ. ALL-COPPER-TEA-KETTLE-14 OZ. ALL-COPPER-COFFEE-POT

HEAVY-MARBLEIZED-PUDDING-PAN-1-LARGE-NEVER-BURN-WIRED-DIPPING-PAN-2-3-MALL-NEVER-BURN-WIRED-DIPPING-PANS-2-3-MALL-DIPPING-PANS-CAN ALSO BE USED AS ROASTER



SET OF WARE FREE

CHILDREN

Souvenir Day

150 MAJESTIC BIRDS FREE

Tuesday, Between 3 and 5 p. m.

The first 150 boys and girls who present to THE MAJESTIC RANGE SALESMAN at our store, between 3 and 5 p. m. TUESDAY, written answers to the following questions, will receive a "Canary Bird Souvenir" FREE.

1—What range is your mother now using?
2—Do you know anyone needing a new range? Who?
3—Why is the GREAT MAJESTIC the most durable range made?

\$1.00 Article FREE

The one giving neatest and best answer to the last question may select any \$1.00 article from our stock, in addition to the SOUVENIR.

Don't be discouraged if you are not one of the 150 to get a Canary Bird Souvenir. You will get a MAJESTIC PUZZLE CARD. Something for all the boys and girls.

You can have worlds of fun with the MAJESTIC BIRD—it imitates the canary to perfection.

Be sure to have your answers ready to hand in at our store TUESDAY AFTER-NOON, between 3 and 5.

SPECIAL

All during this week a special demonstration direct from the MAJESTIC FACTORY will be glad to show you "ALL ABOUT RANGES"—show you why the MAJESTIC is the best range on earth at any price.

Come, If You Intend To Buy Or Not

EDUCATION lies in KNOWING THINGS—KNOW why the oven of a range is heated—KNOW how the water is heated—HOW the top is heated—WHY the MAJESTIC uses so little fuel—KNOW how a range is made inside and outside. This education may serve you in the future. DON'T OVERLOOK a chance to KNOW THINGS shown by one who knows. COME.

Don't Overlook the Date. This Is A Special Invitation To You And Your Friends And Neighbors
E. P. BARNES & BRO., - Beaver Dam, Ky.

SOME TARIFF

HORNET STINGS

Best Anti-Free-Trade Jabs by the Yellow Jacket of Moravian Falls North Carolina.

Democracy is redeeming its pledges just exactly like the Yellow Jacket predicted it would, and if you see anything in such "redemption" to exult over you are welcome to shout.

The good women of the country, after vainly waiting for Wilson's lower cost of living, have set about to lower the price of eggs, and we'll bet 6 cents they meet with more success than the whole blooming Democratic party.

A man may be as sincere as a hen whistling, but woefully wrong. The trouble is you just can't get these wily Democrats to see that their Tariff policies are all wheedled.

Some of the Democrats say President Wilson is so busy with other matters that he may not be able to reduce the cost of living till his second term. Did you hear that?

A man is never too old to learn unless he is a Free-Trader.

It takes a lot of empty freight cars to handle Democratic prosperity.

It takes a mighty substantial sort of prosperity to stand a Democratic Free Trade law without bagging at the knees.

Good morning, Mr. Farmer, how do you like Mr. Wilson's cost of living reduction? Ain't it a peach?

The price of cotton has dwindled down to wear a sort of Democratic spin.

Representations of disgust are coming to the Yellow Jacket from every section of the country from people who are used to themselves for being gullied by Democrat empty pledges in the giving the Donkey party support last year.

Thanksgiving turkey this year sold at 11 a head, but to have heard the Democratic politicians last year tell how living was going to be reduced you would have thought they would have gone bagging at \$1. But a majority of the people didn't believe the Democrats then and hardly anybody believes them now.

A Democratic exchange, in an attempt to excuse the weakness of the new Tariff law, says the threatened invasion of Argentine beef has already lowered the domestic market

"perceptibly." As a matter of fact, have YOU noticed any decrease in the meat bills lately?

It is just natural for a Democrat to believe in the doctrines of Free-Trade as it is for a Mohammedan to believe in the Koran, although they are both wrong. It's born into 'em—once a Mohammedan, always a Mohammedan; once a Democrat always a Democrat.

The Democrats admit that things are in one 'l of a fix, but they say the unsoundness of our money questions caused it. But that's all tommyrot. Why not admit the truth and say it was the Tariff?

A Washington dispatch to the New York Sun says the Democratic leaders are going to prove by an investigation that high cost of living and Tariff have no relation to each other.

Democrats promised on the stump last year that they would pass a Tariff bill that would reduce prices to the housewife. Now lots of people are besting to ask for explanations. It looks like somebody lied, don't it?

Keep it ever in mind that it was the Democrats who chucked a Free Trade brick-bat, with telling effect into the American Bible publishing houses.

Two weeks after President Wilson signed "the best Tariff bill ever written" cabbage jumped to 4 cents a pound. That's the way the deuced thing works.

Mr. Democrat, we don't blame you for wearing that sickly looking grin. If our party had promised to reduce the high cost of living and had made such a dismal failure at it, we'd feel ashamed too.

A subscriber wants to know what all of those 22,000 idle freight cars over the country mean when compared with like date last year there was a shortage of 1,800 cars. Well Bud, if you want to know we'll tell you. They are being used to haul the Democratic prosperity about.

Put the Simmons-Underwood Free Trade law in a pipe and smoke it an you can see the picture of an unfilled pledge in every puff.

When it comes to reducing the high cost of living, ain't that Simmons-Underwood Free Trade Democrat Tariff law a double-barrel honey? We'd like to see the color of the fellow's eye who insists that living is easier under this Wilsonism than it was under Republicanism.

Wanted—Anyone to tell the whereabouts of "Lower Cost of Living." The child has wandered off somewhere and the Democrats fear the youth has been kidnapped.

Navies of the World.

The Navy Year Book for the year 1913 reports that \$800,000,000 was spent in construction last year by the seven great powers. Great Britain leads the other nations of the world. This was naturally expected, for England will always maintain her supremacy on the seas.

Contrary to expectations, Germany was not second. The United States came second, with Germany third and France fourth.

There is another significant feature in the report. Japan, finished absolutely last.

The appropriation of Great Britain was \$236,000,000. The United States devoted \$141,000,000, Germany devoted \$111,000,000 to ship building; and Japan, the stealthy, Japan the ambitious, Japan, held up to the world as the home of the yellow peril, Japan who our pessimistic prognosticators have delighted to terrify the weak minded with, spent only \$47,000,000.

This does not look like Japan contemplating scouring the ocean and sweeping the Pacific.

The cry of the yellow peril has been campaign matter for more than one politician. If it had not been for the lurking shadows of the little brown men, where would Congressman Hobson and Senator James Hamilton Lewis be today?

With a great gusto Hobson has repeatedly shown to the timid of the country how Japan could appropriate the entire Orient and consider it merely a cheerful exercise. In England the same calamity howlers have been playing upon the English mind, pointing out the vast strides that Germany was making in increasing her navy. Germany ran third and there is nothing to indicate that England has any particular reason to fear.

It was surprising to the old world to see the steady advance made by the United States during the year. The United States has done but little talking, but with the completion of the Panama canal the administration has realized the importance of maintaining a defensive navy.

That Japan, the ogre of the east, should be the last of the seven powers in the race for naval supremacy is somewhat surprising, for it has been generally understood that the naval programme of Japan was an elaborate one.

We are not by birth, tradition, education or by force of our environment a military nation, but the

facts above show that we have nothing whatever to fear.

Owensboro Optical House.

Hartford, Ky., Nov. 1.—I have used glasses made by R. C. Hardwick's Optician, Owensboro, Ky., to my entire satisfaction. His house and machinery for making lenses are the most complete in the State, and he employs none but experienced workmen.

C. M. BARNETT.

Remnants.

Fine Woolen Dress Goods, Silks and all kinds of bright new materials, in serviceable lengths, at strictly bargain prices. REMNANT STORE 213 Allen Street, Owensboro, Ky.

Bond Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the Ohio County Board of Drainage Commissioners will offer for sale at the courthouse door in Hartford, Ky., on Monday, Feb. 2, 1914, at 1 p. m., bonds to the amount of six thousand, nine hundred and eighty-nine dollars and eighty-one cents (\$6,989.81) at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash. Said bonds will not be sold for less than par, bearing 6 per cent interest, and payable in ten annual installments, the first maturing in two years and one installment maturing each succeeding year for nine years. The proceeds arising from said bonds will be devoted to establishment and construction of the G. A. Barnes ditch heretofore established by the Ohio County Court, and the said bonds will constitute a first lien, subject only to the lien for state and county taxes, on the land herein; the said drainage district being owned by the following parties: J. F. Collins' heirs, W. M. Baldwin, W. H. Williams, Mrs. J. W. Mercer, T. L. Chapman, Fanny B. Barnes, E. W. Austin, J. M. Moore, Emory Moore, John Chinn and W. L. Shaver.

S. T. BARNETT,

President Board of Drainage Com'rs. Attest: W. S. TINSLEY,

2811. Clerk of the Board.

Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of J. H. Wilson, deceased, are hereby notified to present them properly proven to me on or before March 15, 1914, or they will be barred. Also, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate by note or otherwise will please settle same by the above date.

MARY E. WILSON, Adm'x. 2814. Narrows, Ky., R. R. 2.

Levy's Sale Continues To Attract Attention

Smart people know that the Levy stock offers better values now than it possibly can later on in January. As the season advances the selection grows smaller and then the dreadful cut in price is accompanied by a dreadful cut in values. Levys urge you that for good values buy now. This is not a scheme to get you to buy now, but merely a fact which your good judgment will tell you. Levy's prices are reduced as follows:

SUITS

\$37.50 Suits are... \$25.00
\$25.00 Suits are... 16.65
\$18.50 Suits are... 12.35
\$15.00 Suits are... 10.00

COATS

\$50.00 Coats are... \$33.34
\$37.50 Coats are... 25.00
\$25.00 Coats are... 16.65
\$20.00 Coats are... 13.34
\$15.00 Coats are... 10.00

Thirty sport coats at one-half the original price.

DRESSES

Any dress in the house at one-half the original price.

PETTICOATS

Great value in a \$3.00 skirt for \$1.98 in black, blue and green.

\$5.00 and \$6.00 Hats for \$1.50.

WAISTS

Among other things that we offer as specials at this sale is 300 waists used for window purposes or stock soiled, that we will sell for 98c.

Come to Levy's Sale and make it a rule to

GET THE **LEVY HABIT!** IT PAYS